



## Israel Increases Aid To Christian Militia

By Edward Walsh  
*Washington Post Service*

JERUSALEM — Israel has increased its flow of ammunition and other military supplies to the South Lebanon Army militia in an attempt to buttress the force's defense of the Christian town of Jezzine and its credibility as Israel's principal ally in southern Lebanon, informed sources said Wednesday.

The stepped-up supply effort was said to involve mostly ammunition for light arms, tanks and artillery to replenish the stocks of the South Lebanon Army units that are deployed in and around Jezzine. The town is a Christian stronghold to which thousands of Christian refugees have fled in the last two weeks in the face of advancing Lebanese Druze and Moslem militiamen.

Commanded by Brigadier General Antoine Lahad, a Christian, the militia is supplied, financed and supported by Israel. It is designed to be the backbone in a system of local militias that are to police Israel's "security zone," a 6- to 15-mile-wide (9.6- to 24-kilometer-wide) strip of territory along the Israeli-Lebanese border.

Israeli officials repeated Wednesday that they would not intervene militarily to defend Jezzine, from which the Israeli Army withdrew on April 29 and which is far north of the border security zone.

They have acknowledged in the past providing food, medicine and other "humanitarian aid" to the refugees in Jezzine, but this was the first time officials in Jerusalem also confirmed a deliberate attempt to shore up General Lahad's military capability in the area.

"The whole idea is not to let them collapse," a senior official said of the militia.



Richard N. Perle

## Official Urges SALT-2's End

(Continued from Page 1)  
same. The Soviet Union said it would do so.

To stay within the treaty's limits, Mr. Reagan would have to retire a Poseidon submarine, which carries 16 multiple warhead missiles, when the new Trident missile submarine Alaska goes to sea in late September. The Trident carries 24 multiple warhead missiles.

Another impetus for the Reagan administration to make a decision on future adherence to the treaty is a congressional requirement that it file a report in June on the consequences of continuing to observe the treaty's limits. The treaty limits both superpowers to 1,200 multiple-warhead missiles, of which no more than 820 can be land-based intercontinental ballistic missiles.

Mr. Perle said Tuesday he did not expect Soviet forces to grow more rapidly without the treaty than with it "as the Soviets interpret the treaty."

The latest cease-fire, which halted the worst cross-city shelling in Beirut in 10 months, remained fragile as militia representatives failed to reopen any of six crossing points between the city's Christian and Moslem sectors.

President Amin Gemayel held talks with Prime Minister Rashid Karame and other officials in a new move to halt the violence that has claimed 57 lives since April 28.

## Europe Commemorates End of War

(Continued from Page 1)  
strated that despite our differences we can join together in successful common efforts.

"I believe we should also see this solemn occasion as an opportunity to look forward to the future with vision and hope. I would like our countries to join in rededication to the task of overcoming the differ-

ences between us, and in renewed progress toward the goals of making peace more stable and eliminating nuclear weapons from the face of the earth. By pursuing those goals, we will truly honor those whose memory we commemorate today."

In Moscow, Mr. Gorbachev led other members of the Politburo of the Communist Party in laying wreaths at Lenin's mausoleum and the tomb of the unknown soldier.

The main celebration of the victory, which cost the Soviet Union 20 million lives, will be Thursday, the anniversary of the day news of Germany's surrender reached the country.

### 1984 Air Safety Record Called Best in 40 Years

*The Associated Press*  
MONTREAL — The 1984 safety record for scheduled air passenger services around the world was the best since the International Civil Aviation Organization began compiling statistics 40 years ago, according to figures released by the United Nations agency.

A statement issued by the Montreal-based organization Tuesday said that preliminary statistics showed that last year 224 persons were killed in 15 fatal accidents involving airplanes belonging to the 155-member agency. That compares with 809 fatalities in 20 fatal air crashes in 1983.

Mrs. Thatcher released the text of a letter from Mr. Gorbachev in which he said the Russians wanted to cooperate with Britain to prevent another world war.

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## In Strasbourg, a European View

### From Parliamentary Pot, 10 Nations' Aspirations Emerge

By Michael Dobbs  
*Washington Post Service*

STRASBOURG, France — When President Ronald Reagan addressed the European Parliament on Wednesday, he may have seen Alex Falconer wearing outside lapel badges proclaiming "Hands Off Nicaragua" and "No to Star Wars."

Mr. Falconer, a Scot, belongs to what many of his fellow deputies in Western Europe's first directly elected assembly regard as the far left. Things that most of his colleagues are for, he is against: the Atlantic alliance, the European Community, even strengthening the powers of the Parliament of which he is a member.

And he has become noticeably more European in outlook in his 10 months as a Euro-M.P.

His political disdain for the assembly has softened as a result of watching representatives of nations that waged wars against each other for centuries sitting down to squabble over the price of milk and pork.

"You see things in a different

light when you come here," Mr. Falconer said. "You understand that, although we may not have had a civil war in Britain since 1666-odd, these people have had civil wars all the time. I don't like quoting Churchill, but it's definitely better to have jaw, jaw, jaw, than war, war."

Debated by many as a "talking shop" with little real power, the European Parliament is a strange political animal. Debates take place in seven languages simultaneously. The Parliament has been described as a "traveling circus" constantly moving from Strasbourg, where plenary sessions are held, to Luxembourg, where the 3,000-member secretariat is located, to Brussels, the site of committee meetings and party caucuses.

Housed in a modernistic glass-and-concrete building overlooking one of Strasbourg's many canals, the Parliament reflects the state of Western Europe 40 years after the end of World War II. It is at once an immense bureaucratic factory producing resolutions and position papers that few people read, and an exciting cauldron of different nationalities and political traditions.

"If you sit in the chamber for an afternoon, you get a very vivid idea of the amazing diversity of European culture," said Katherine Fokke, the German leader of the Socialist group, the largest political faction in the Parliament. "You find out which nations speak with their arms, which with their legs, the style of their rhetoric, and their regard for facts."

The Italian deputies are by common consent the most emotional, speaking in verbal flights of fantasy that may have nothing to do with the issue being discussed. The French pride themselves on the in-controversial logic of their arguments and the elegance of their language.

For the most part, parliamentary business is made up of more mundane items, such as debating a fisheries agreement between the European Community and Madagascar or agonizing about the increase of youth unemployment.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Lords Delay Local Government Bill

LONDON (AP) — The government has suffered two defeats in the House of Lords on a bill to abolish the governing bodies of London and six metropolitan counties.

The Lords have no power to quash bills passed by the Commons, but can delay their enactment by voting for amendments. The amendments can ultimately be overturned by the Commons. Ken Livingstone, who stands to lose his job as head of the Greater London Council when the bill passes, hailed the vote as "a major victory." The abolition of the bodies is a cornerstone of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservative Party manifesto, and has been vigorously fought by the opposition Labor Party, which controls most of the councils under threat.

The Lords, helped by a Tory backbench revolt, voted for two amendments obliging the government to set up highway authorities and wildlife protection agencies to fill the gap left by the councils' abolition. The government argues that the councils are unnecessary because all their functions can be handled by the boroughs and Whitehall, the seat of government. The councils say the move is anti-democratic and will concentrate even more power in government hands.

### Thais Say They Repulsed Vietnamese

BANGKOK (AP) — Thai forces supported by air strikes and artillery barrages Wednesday repulsed most of the 300 Vietnamese troops who had intruded into Thailand in pursuit of Cambodian guerrillas, a Thai Navy spokesman said.

Rear Admiral Sakchai Kasewinda said a combined force of marines, border police and army rangers Wednesday recaptured an area in Ban Chakkam village earlier seized by the Vietnamese. The village is about 175 miles (280 kilometers) southeast of Bangkok in Trat province, on the southern border with Cambodia.

Admiral Sakchai said a Thai ranger was killed and eight others wounded by Vietnamese mines in five days of military operations. He said the bodies of eight Vietnamese troops were found in the area, but that actual casualties were probably higher due to air strikes by F-5E fighters.

### Ethiopian Camp Reopened, UN Says

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia (NYT) — The senior United Nations official in Ethiopia, Kurt Jamison, says that the approximately 60,000 famine victims reportedly expelled from the relief camp at Iboet are free to return, and so for about 2,000 have come back.

After a daylong visit to the camp, in the Gondar Province about 200 miles (320 kilometers) north of Addis Ababa, Mr. Jamison said Tuesday, "There was a time when authorities refused to feed those who returned, but now they are under orders to give food and whatever possible shelter."

Mr. Jamison met Monday with Lieutenant Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam, the Ethiopian leader, whom he later quoted as saying that the expulsions had been ordered by local authorities without his approval. Colonel Mengistu indicated that those responsible would be disciplined.

### Critic Decries State of Learning in U.S.

WASHINGTON (AP) — Cleanth Brooks, literary critic and professor emeritus of rhetoric at Yale University, said Wednesday in the annual Jefferson lecture that the state of learning in the United States "amounts to a disaster, and one of Pearl Harbor dimensions."

Mr. Brooks said in the prepared text of a speech sponsored by the National Endowment for the Humanities: "In important respects, we are an illiterate nation. A large section of our population cannot read at all, and many of those who can read do not read books."

The author of textbooks which introduced generations of Americans to prose and poetry, Mr. Brooks cited studies that showed four 17-year-olds in 10 could not comprehend ordinary documents, 23 million adults were functionally illiterate and only 20 percent of high school seniors could write a coherent essay.

### Heart Patient Suffered 2d Stroke

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky (UPI) — Brain hemorrhaging suffered earlier this week by William J. Schroeder, the artificial heart patient, was a second stroke on the left side of his brain, his hospital and Wednesday.

"This event is considered a hemorrhagic stroke," said Donna Haze, a spokeswoman for Humana Hospital Audubon, where Mr. Schroeder, 53, was given an artificial heart on Nov. 25. He suffered a first stroke two and a half weeks later, blamed on a clot that apparently broke loose from his mechanical heart.

A weakness has been detected in Mr. Schroeder's right arm and leg, whose movements are controlled by the left side of the brain. His condition remains critical but stable.

### For the Record

Andre D. Sakharov, the dissident Soviet scientist, is still in internal exile in Gorki, the Soviet health minister, Sergei P. Burenkov, said Wednesday. Pressed on the state of Mr. Sakharov's health, Mr. Burenkov said at a Geneva news conference only that "Gorki has one of the biggest clinics in the Soviet Union and covering the whole medical field." (UPI)

British health officials are investigating a new outbreak of Legionnaires' disease after the death last Thursday of a 64-year-old nurse in western England. The officials said there was no apparent connection between the death in Bristol and an outbreak in Stafford, in central England, where the virus has killed 31 people in the past month. (Reuters)

## Possible Honor for Reagan Divides Harvard Campus

(Continued from Page 1)  
years," while the hostility to Mr. Reagan is just a "momentary passion."

George Wald, a Nobel prize-winning Harvard biologist, said, "This president appeals to me." Describing Mr. Reagan's presence at the anniversary celebration as "a disgraceful necessity," he said he would not stay to listen if Mr. Reagan spoke at the university.

The historical precedents are mixed. Andrew Jackson received an honorary degree from Harvard in 1833, three years before its bicentennial. John Quincy Adams, whom Jackson defeated in the 1828 presidential election, called the degree a "disgrace."

Grover Cleveland attended the 250th anniversary celebration in 1886 but refused to accept an honorary doctorate of laws, saying he

The vote, in a closed meeting

Tuesday, was the first major issue faced by the committee as it began an effort to write a military budget for the fiscal year 1986, which begins Oct. 1. Representative Les Aspin, a Democrat of Wisconsin and chairman of the committee, said the panel's goal would be to give the Pentagon only enough of an increase over this year to make up for inflation, about 4 percent.

**U.S. Cemetery Strike Settled**

(Continued from Page 1)  
SAN FRANCISCO — A tentative contract agreement was announced Wednesday in a cemetery workers strike that has left about 750 bodies awaiting burial at 19 graveyards here.

The survey showed no significant change in Mr. Reagan's overall standing with the public. At the end of February, a Times-CBS News Poll showed that 59 percent of the public approved his handling of his job; in the latest poll, 56 percent did.

Some call it the generation of "flak helpers," since many untrained teen-agers were given the job of firing anti-aircraft guns at Allied airplanes.

This specific experience of the war's end came through in Mr. Kohl's repeated attempts to explain away the 49 Waffen SS soldiers buried in the Bitburg cemetery.

Whatever their war roles may have been, they became in the chancellor's view very young men drafted unwillingly into the conflict.

The 335,600-strong West German Army, which has only 92 se-

ior officers who served in the war, is one of many institutions where the emergence of postwar generations is striking. The World War II veterans are all in their last days of army service. The highest ranking soldier in the army today, General-Inspector Wolfgang Achtenburg, was a "flak helper."

Of 217 active general officers, 71 were born between 1933 and 1944, and 147 between 1924 and 1932. At the level of colonel, the pattern of renewal is even clearer — 764 of 1,044 colonels were born after 1933, meaning they were 12 years old or younger when the war ended.

Notoriously prominent Nazis too, are dying out, making the global hunt for war-criminals-at-large increasingly a search for old men.

Rudolf Hess, 91 years old, once deputy leader of the Nazis, is the lone occupant of the red-brick Spandau prison in West Berlin, watched by rotating guards from the four powers that occupied Germany at the war's end. The most wanted Nazi, Josef Mengele, the former Auschwitz doctor, is 74, if he is alive.

"The ages of the accused, and the ages of the witnesses are making our work increasingly difficult," said Alfred Streiter, the chief prosecutor of the federal republic's central office for investigating Nazi war crimes, situated at Ludwigburg in southern West Germany.

"A lot of witnesses have died, and there are also witnesses who say: 'I don't want to say anything. I don't want to know anything more about this. I want to be left in peace.'

A series of opinion polls has confirmed that this attitude toward the Nazi past is generally held by older West Germans.

Elisabeth Noelle-Neumann, the founder of the Allensbach polling organization and an occasional adviser to Mr. Kohl, characterized West Germany as "the most pessimistic nation you can find."

"A pessimist is a weak person," she said, arguing that a psychologically lamed nation is easily subject to Communist propaganda and blackmail from the Soviet Union that plays on Hitler-era guilt.

As the debate over the proposed Reagan visit to Bitburg sharpened in the United States, Mrs. Noelle-

Neumann predicted in an interview that a cancellation would not lead to anti-American feeling, but rather would lead West Germans back into "a deep hole of resignation" dug in the deep-felt conviction that they will never be free of the burden of the Nazi past.

From the outset of his mandate, Mr. Kohl has consciously tried to style himself as his country's first "postwar chancellor" and, through homey language and symbols, has tried to convey a sense that the federal republic is a normal country, one that looks to its future and not to its dark past.

Notoriously prominent Nazis too, are dying out, making the global hunt for war-criminals-at-large increasingly a search for old men.

Mr. Kohl sprinkles his speeches with appeals to "the fatherland," and has encouraged the singing of the national anthem, "the Deutschland," which will soon be instituted as the formal end of programming on West Germany's two main television channels.

In an interview, Mr. Kohl once spoke of the need for "a normal patriotism" in the federal republic.

"When I lay a wreath at the monument to the unknown soldier in Paris," he said, "people sing the 'Marseillaise.' I don't know why Germans can't sing their national anthem in the same way."

Mr. Kohl did not buckle to the emotional demonstrations that crested just before the deployment of NATO Pershing-2 missiles in late 1983.

Aides say his generational experience, which was shaped by the rebuilding of West Germany under the Marshall Plan, the Soviet attempt to choke off West Berlin and the Cold War, reinforced his determination.

Mr. Kohl's younger opponents in the streets, though, often framed the missile issue in terms of national sovereignty, challenging the notion that West Germany's military destiny should lie in the hands of the United States.



## Hanging On in Lebanon

New battles in Lebanon, new waves of refugees: Two things are going on. The Israelis, long cursed for entering and staying so long, are leaving, but they are leaving behind a vacuum that the contending Lebanese tribes are struggling to fill. The Syrians, having outlasted all of Lebanon's would-be foreign patrons (French, American, Israeli), are imposing an order of their own, but only slowly and partially. Between Israel's withdrawal and Syria's hesitation, Lebanon bleeds and fragments.

At this point in the withdrawal, Israel has no energy left to serve the purpose — manipulating the large affairs of Lebanon — that successive governments in Jerusalem pursued by political and military means from the mid-1970s on. Those Lebanese, mostly Maronite Christians, who bet on Israel are paying dearly for it. Only in the swath of southern Lebanon closest to their border do Israelis expect to exercise concern — a concern limited to border safety. They will rely mostly, and tacitly, on the awakened Shia community to keep the enveloped PLO from forming up again.

The broad Syrian purpose is to dominate Lebanon — for considerations of security and Syrian and Arab politics alike. The particular

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Ethiopia: The Next Stage

The Ethiopian government's latest contribution to the welfare of the Ethiopian people is a forced evacuation of some 50,000 refugees from a feeding camp ostensibly to resume a normal life in their home villages. The resulting international outcry forced the country's leader, Mengistu Haile Mariam, to disavow the action. The sequence underlines the continuing tensions between Marxist-led Ethiopia and the democratic nations supporting it, and the difficult new stage of the country's ordeal.

The West has made possible a relief effort of nation-saving dimensions. For Ethiopia's rulers it is a great embarrassment to need help from countries they profess to abhor, to suffer the interventions that the donors rightly insist on in order to bring mercy and to have to accept criticism of the regime's policies that caused or aggravated the crisis. Among the donors the thought regularly stirs of whether it is worth providing help that saves lives but also props up a squalid and hostile regime, one that has countenanced massive suffering — especially in rebel-held areas — to stay in power.

The very success of relief may be sharpening these tensions. The camps offer refuge but also spread disease and dependency; they are not

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Remember the Armenians

President Reagan's failure to grasp the power of remembrance has got him into fresh trouble. He asks Congress to defeat a joint resolution that would designate next April 24 as a day of remembrance honoring Armenian victims of a genocidal massacre and dispersion in 1915. Mr. Reagan contends that the observance would harm relations with an important and inadvertently reward terrorism.

This reasoning is bitterly resented by law-abiding Armenians in America, whose ancestors were killed or driven into exile by the Ottoman regime. Speaking for them is George Denkmajian, governor of California:

"We recognize that Turkey is a military ally of the United States, but a mature society should be able to admit its past mistakes."

"Why should we be so concerned about a tragedy which occurred 70 years ago? The answer lies in the events that have happened

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Other Opinion

### A 1940s Lesson: Don't Pretend

We can more easily agree with our former German enemies than with our former Soviet allies on the definition of what we were fighting for. Of course the alliance with the Soviet Union was a strategic necessity. The Red Army played the largest part in defeating Nazi Germany in Europe. No ideological differences can be allowed to obscure that plain historical truth. Yet with hindsight we can see that one of the Western allies' greatest mistakes was to pretend to the world, and to themselves, that the Soviet Union was also fighting for a liberal world order: that we and they meant the same thing by words like "democracy," "freedom" and "self-determination." The lesson of this historic mistake for today's defenders of the free world is: Do not pretend. Do not pretend that the enemy of our enemy is automatically our friend.

— The Times (London).

### FROM OUR MAY 9 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

**1910:** Now Wives May Rob Husbands  
**CHICAGO** — Married men who have been in the habit of giving their wives excuses on which to run the house were thrown in a panic when Judge Gemmill, in the Municipal Court, decided [on April 29] that a wife has a right to rob her husband when he fails to give her any regular money. The decision was released when Gustave H. DeKolby had his wife arrested on a charge of robbing him. According to Gustave, his wife, her brother and a boarder beat him to the floor. While the two men festooned themselves on his prostrate form, his wife made a tour of his pockets, which netted her \$11. "He hasn't given me a cent for a year," said Mrs. DeKolby. Said Judge Gemmill: "A wife has a right to 'hold up' her husband when he does not give her enough for her support."

**1935: Scientists 'Tame' the Neutron**

**PARIS** — A long stride toward solving the problem of releasing atomic energy which would make available unlimited sources of power has been reported at the annual meeting of the American Physical Society in Washington. A group of Columbia University scientists reported that they had tamed the neutron, recently discovered fundamental unit of matter, and that in its tamed state it possessed powers exceeding those it had exhibited in the wild state in which it went through the densest matter as easily as light goes through glass. Scientists have found a way to collect these unelectrified particles as a cloud of the strangest gas and with properties that stagger the imagination. A puff of this gas would probably be the most lethal agency ever discovered.

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## The Lesson, Simply, Is That War Is Hell

By Flora Lewis

**P**ARIS — President Reagan's visit to the site of the Bergen-Belsen concentration camp and then to the German military cemetery at Bitburg was to symbolize what has changed 40 years after the defeat of the Third Reich. There were amazingly clumsy mistakes and ugly undertones in arranging all this, but the affair serves to highlight both how far the world has moved and how much remains essentially the same.

In 1962, on the occasion of President de Gaulle's dramatic trip of French-German reconciliation, the Social Democratic politician Carlo Schmidt, who had been an anti-Nazi exile, wrote: "If de Gaulle shakes hands with us, then our hands are no longer dirty. After everything that has happened, we could not after all grant our selves absolution." Twenty-three years later, Chancellor Kohl, who was 15 when the war ended, showed that the German craving remains. But it is not one man can grant absolution.

One hears much about Lebanon's tribes and warlords these days and little about its government. The Christian president faces a rebellion by a well armed Christian militia leader who claims that the president has bowed excessively to Syria. The Sunni Moslem prime minister resigned in April. The United States, badly burned, transmits good wishes cautiously from the sideline. It should keep a brighter spotlight on the bloodshed and upheaval, and it should funnel more humanitarian aid through the lone custodian, frail as it is, of the idea of Lebanon — the Lebanese government.

And that is why President Reagan was wrong to speak repeatedly of "one man's totalitarian dictatorship," "the awful evil started by one

man." (He never pronounced the name of Adolf Hitler, or the word genocide.) It was not one man who killed so many millions. That myth should not be allowed to grow.

It is not even quite true, as Mr. Reagan said, that "we can mourn the German war dead today as human beings, crushed by a vicious ideology." No one does abstractly.

What must be true, for all, is Mr. Reagan's pledge at Bergen-Belsen: "Never again."

The 40 years have transformed the world in many ways, especially Germany. It is hard now to visualize the charred rubble fields of the cities that I saw myself soon after the war. In the whole city of Cologne, near Bonn, 300 houses were left undamaged. In Düsseldorf, 98 percent of the houses were uninhabitable. Ravaged Berlin was left with 170 women to every 100 men.

It did not require a conscious will for reconciliation or forgiveness to offer food to the old women who fainted from hunger on the street. It did not matter what ideology they believed. Our own human instincts mattered, and still do.

West Germany is a prosperous country, capable of generosity to those who are starving in other parts of the world. It lives in freedom. But it is a troubled country — because of the past lying beneath the bright skyscrapers and be-

flowered city streets and the named and nameless graves, because of a present that keeps part of the Germans on the other side of an armored line, and because of an uncertain future.

No one could have foreseen the well-being and friendships now enjoyed. They, too, are the result of many individual responsibilities. They were not inevitable. Neither is the future.

Mr. Reagan spoke about the "totalitarian darkness" that remains in the world. While he did not mention the Soviet Union, that was clearly his meaning. And he spoke of peace.

There have been some 140 armed conflicts since World War II, but the peace has been kept in Europe, so long the tinderbox of conflagration. Not all wars are caused by ideology. The human yearning for tranquillity can still be outweighed by human greed, human stupidity, vengeful human fears and the appetite for power.

It is not enough to proclaim the best intentions and to denounce the adversary. Peace must be won by mutual effort, sober judgment, the prudence of the wise. It certainly does not help to compare the dismal, repressive Communist regimes of today to Nazi Germany. That sounds too much like another crusade. If there is to be a celebration of 80 years of peace one day, and there must be or there will be nothing, it is the responsibility of leaders on both sides now. The lesson is the simple old one that war is hell.

The New York Times

## A Summit With Little To Show

By Hobart Rowen

**W**ASHINGTON — When people started calling it the "Bonn summit," you could be excused for thinking that nothing much was going to be accomplished on economic problems. In the end, the Bonn economic summit indeed turned out to be close to a bust.

At a time when the global economy clearly needed the benefit of active steps to ward off protectionist trends, spur economic growth and reduce unemployment, the seven leading industrial nations failed to promise much beyond the status quo.

There were several related economic goals at Bonn, chief among them the U.S. and Japanese aim to get a new round of multilateral trade negotiations started in 1986. Despite pledges by earlier summits to roll back protectionist devices and methods, all sorts of trade restraints have been proliferating. But an adamant French president — defensive on the cheap rate of the French franc against the strong American dollar — blocked the will of the other six.

Fearful that a new round would reduce present protection of French farmers under Europe's Common Agricultural Policy, François Mitterrand said: "They asked me for discussions in 1986 when the ground isn't fully prepared. I said no."

French stubbornness is not new. In 1978, at the first Bonn summit, Valéry Giscard d'Estaing said he would

**Failure in Bonn makes summits look futile. Yet it is better to be talking than not talking.**

block a trade round then about to begin. But he bent to pressure; he did not want to be isolated in Europe, or risk a break with West Germany, France's largest trading partner.

"Mitterrand's willingness to be isolated," said an American observer, "may be the best indication of the degree of France's economic troubles, and the extent to which Mitterrand is worried about next year's parliamentary elections." Polls indicate that the conservatives will win, which could make it difficult for Mr. Mitterrand to remain in power, although his term runs until 1988.

Naturally, Reagan administration officials put the best face possible on the failure to get a starting date for the trade negotiations. They point out that all, including France, endorse the idea of a trade round "as soon as possible," and that a preparatory session will be held in July.

The hard reality is that this group will not be working under the discipline that would result if they had a deadline to meet. If they get bogged down trying to create an agenda that will satisfy Mr. Mitterrand, there is the danger that the U.S. Congress, already sounding protectionist, will be difficult to restrain. "There will be more political opportunities for Congress to blow its cool," says an experienced trade negotiator.

The failure at Bonn goes beyond the trade issue. The Americans want to encourage West Germany, Japan and possibly Britain to expand their economies so as to take up some of the economic slack appearing in America. They struck out. European leaders made clear that they give a higher priority to avoiding a renewal of inflation than to stimulating growth, despite high unemployment.

By the same token, few tough words were addressed to Mr. Reagan about the U.S. budget deficit and the overvalued dollar, or to the Japanese about their global trade surplus. Earlier talk of a monetary conference disappeared into the vague notation that the matter would be discussed at the next annual meeting of the World Bank and the IMF. Like the others, Mr. Reagan got away with a pledge that does not go beyond the commitment of present American policy.

And what did the Third World get out of Bonn? The debt problem was brushed off in ho-hum language. The leaders said they "stand ready" to discuss greater resources for the World Bank, even though everybody knows that, in reality, the United States is opposed to the idea.

In reaching for one token of success, American officials cite the endorsement by all nations of various supply-side and market-oriented techniques which the Reagan people assert account for the recovery and job spurt in America. But there is nothing in the communiqué to suggest that European advances on this front will go forward any faster because of anything that was said or agreed upon at Bonn.

The most serious fallout from Bonn is that the failure reinforces the argument that summits at best are a wasteful exercise, taking up huge amounts of preparatory time that only serve narrow political purposes.

But I would argue that these summits, which bring the leaders face to face on economic issues once a year, must continue. It is especially important for the American president to listen to the problems of the others.

For too long the United States has gone about its business, not caring much about the impact of its enormous economy on the world. But as imports cut deeper into American jobs, Americans are beginning to realize how much their prosperity is tied to global prosperity. It is better to be talking than not talking.

The Washington Post

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

By James A. Nathan

all telecommunications. The post office would simply be abolished.

And yet floppy disks would still be transportable and would enable people to transfer and trade vast amounts of information.

Between a Soviet world where the computer is everywhere and a world of relative computer scarcity, there is a probable chain of generations. In the short run, microcomputers in the hands of schoolchildren will hold ill for the police state.

This embrace of microcomputers for schoolchildren holds out the prospect for breathtaking change. Certainly there have been false starts before. From Lenin's "New Economic Policy" to Khrushchev's schemes for leapfrogging the West. Yet in this endeavor to jump the racing train of technology, the Soviets may find themselves in uncharted terrain: a brave new world where citizens can read what they choose.

The writer, a professor at the University of Delaware, contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.

the men and women who died there — including those who dropped napalm, and also those who suffer still from its effects. Are we to remove the names of soldiers who dropped the napalm? Could they have refused? I was a young girl reading of that war, as my own friends died there.

Of the quarter of myself that is German, must I now be ashamed? Will it be thought wrong to say "some of my best friends are Germans"?

Isn't there enough hate in this ever smaller world already? As a Christian I am taught to forgive. I am not asked or asked to forget. To live with the hate brought forward by so many is in itself a kind of death.

Revenge is not mine; true forgiveness may be divine. We don't seem to have come very far after all.

J.A. WALWORTH

Paris

### A War That Was Lost

Mr. Commager's column

(see preceding letter)

is an affront to the

hundreds

of thousands

of people

who fled

South

Vietnam

after the

collapse

of the

government

in 1975.

It is estimated

that half

of "boat

people"

perished

at sea.

This tragedy was not inevitable,

and Mr. Commager's concept of

America's

# Summit With Little Show

Robert Rowen

## U.S. Offers To Confer With Arab Delegation

By Bernard Gwertzman

**WASHINGTON** — The United States has offered to hold talks with a Jordanian-Palestinian group provided that it does not include members of the Palestine Liberation Organization, according to State Department officials.

The officials said Tuesday that there also would have to be agreement that holding such talks would enhance the prospects for peace with Israel.

Jordanian officials said these conditions had been met by the PLO, but the American officials said there had been no clear-cut agreement.

"We are getting mixed signals," an official said.

The State Department officials said that Secretary of State George P. Shultz would affirm the U.S. position when he meets this weekend with Prime Minister Shimon Peres of Israel, President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt, and King Hussein of Jordan.

It is possible, the officials said, that Mr. Shultz may meet with a joint Jordanian-Palestinian group if American conditions are met, but this is not considered likely.

A U.S. official has met with non-PLO Palestinians in the past, but the idea of a meeting with a Palestinian-Jordanian group has been proposed by the Arabs as a way of providing momentum to the peace process. Previously, the United States has been cool to the idea unless there was a guarantee that it would lead to direct talks with Israel.

Jordanian officials, who want the United States to play a more active role, have said that the PLO has agreed to the exclusion of its members from the joint team and that it was now up to Mr. Shultz to act.

But aides to Mr. Shultz said that no such clear-cut PLO agreement has been received. They said that Richard W. Murphy, assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, transmitted the American offer to Hussein last month, but did not receive a satisfactory response.

Jordanian officials insisted Tuesday that the PLO had responded "positively." The State Department officials said that Mr. Shultz would try to straighten out the apparent ambiguity.

Hussein and Yasser Arafat, the PLO leader, agreed Feb. 11 on a plan that provides for a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation to meet in the context of an international conference to negotiate the end of the Israeli occupation of the West Bank.

Originally, the PLO insisted on having its members on the team. But Israel will not sit down with known PLO figures and the United States is pledged not to deal with the organization until it recognizes Israel's right to exist and UN Security Council Resolutions 242 of 1967 and 338 of 1973, which provide the basis for talks.

The State Department official said that Mr. Murphy, on his recent trip, told the Jordanians that the United States would meet with the joint group even if the PLO appointed the Palestinians, provided that they affirmed they were not representing the PLO.

There are members of the Palestine National Council who are not affiliated with the PLO, U.S. offi-



George P. Shultz

cial said. The council, which has about 400 members, serves as a parliament.

Hani al-Hasan, who is the political adviser to Mr. Arafat, said in a recent interview with Radio Monte Carlo that the PLO had agreed to have non-PLO members represent the Palestinians. But he indicated that there was opposition within the PLO not only to meeting the U.S. terms for excluding the PLO from the joint team, but to stating that the talks would improve the chances for direct meetings with the Israelis.

Another issue that needs to be resolved concerns the type of talks that might be held in the Middle East. The United States and Israel insist on direct talks with the Arabs, such as were held with Egypt. But Hussein says he can agree to talk with the Israelis only as part of an international conference at which the Soviet Union and other nations would be represented.

Mr. Arafat flew to Amman on Tuesday and met with Hussein in advance of Mr. Shultz's arrival Sunday.

Mr. Arafat said on arrival, "The United States is ignoring the facts in the Middle East region, including the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people." The Associated Press reported from Amman.]

■ Egyptians, Israelis to Meet

Egyptian and Israeli representatives will meet in Cairo next week for talks on bilateral issues, United Press International reported Tuesday from Cairo.

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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, THURSDAY MAY 9, 1985

## South Africa's Police Minister Urges Minimum Force

By Allister Sparks  
Washington Post Service

CAPE TOWN — "A policeman's duty is to protect people, not kill them," said Louis Le Grange, sitting with the erect posture of a guardman in his cabinet office.

It would have sounded trite, except that during the past eight months the police force for which Mr. Le Grange is responsible as South Africa's minister of law and order has killed nearly 300 people in a determined attempt to quell disturbances among the country's voiceless black majority.

Mr. Le Grange, 56, who looks like a middle-aged Clark Gable with his sleeked-down graying hair and trim mustache, is an enigmatic figure.

He has presented an iron-man image while defending his police force against criticism, especially since 20 members of a black crowd were shot to death near the city of Uitenhage in March. Blacks regard him as an ogre, and five of the eight him as an ogre, and five of the eight police officers who were killed in the

shooting, presents his report within the next few weeks.

Testimony at the inquiry has revealed that Mr. Le Grange's first report to Parliament of what happened was incorrect. His loyal police have taken the blame.

"I understand a policeman," Mr. Le Grange said in the interview. "I know how his mind works. The average policeman is the most loyal servant a government could wish to have."

The test of Mr. Le Grange and the police may come when Judge Donald D. Kammermeyer, who is conducting the inquiry into the Uitenhage

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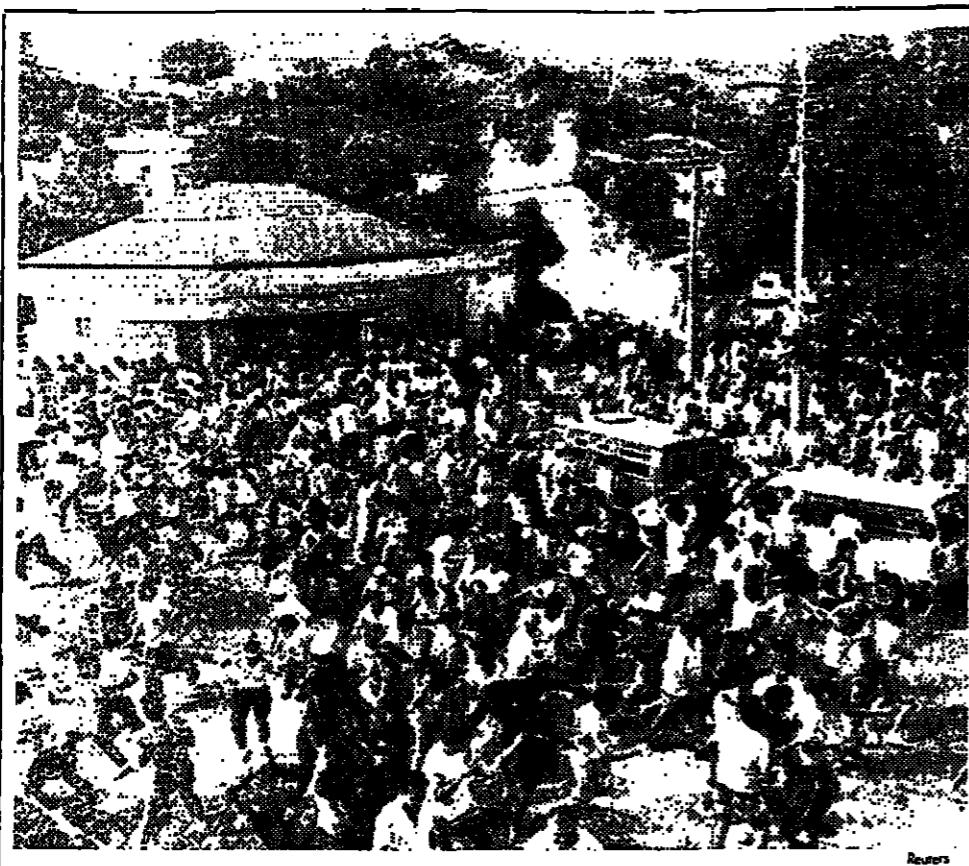
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### Melanesian Killed in New Caledonia Clashes

French riot police used tear gas Wednesday to disperse anti-independence demonstrators in Nouméa, capital of the Pacific territory of New Caledonia. A 19-year-old Melanesian youth demonstrating for independence was shot and killed, and about 70 people were injured, at least 10 with gunshot wounds, during 10 hours of street battles between pro- and anti-independence forces. Order was restored at nightfall and a dusk-to-dawn curfew, lifted Friday, was reimposed.

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By Bill Keller

Washington  
Times Service

London — A team of six scientists has sparked a controversy with its contention that one of the most valuable fossils in Britain is a fake.

At the center of the dispute is a priceless specimen of *Archaeopteryx*, that has been considered since the 19th century to be the earliest known bird. Kept under lock and key at the British Museum of Natural History, it is now being put through a battery of tests by museum scientists in an attempt to prove its authenticity.

The controversy started with a scholarly paper published in March in *The British Journal of Photography*, in which six scientists, including the astronomer Sir Fred Hoyle, asserted that the feather impressions of the museum's specimen had been fabricated in a 19th-century hoax.

"It's rubbish," Dr. Cyril A. Walker, a paleontologist at the museum, said of Sir Fred's contention. "Absolutely ludicrous," added Dr. Angela C. Milner, a senior scientist in the museum's department of fossil amphibians, reptiles and birds.

Museum scientists said they might have ignored the charges but for the specter of an old scandal. In 1953, the skull of the celebrated



The Natural History Museum's *Archaeopteryx*.

Piltdown man was found to be a fake after grueling museum cases for nearly half a century. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, the creator of Sherlock Holmes, was recently said to

have planted the Piltdown bones to discredit British scientists, who had ridiculed his belief in spiritualism.

The world's leading authority on *Archaeopteryx*, Dr. John Ostrom

of Yale University, said the museum had little to worry about in the current dispute. "I am mystified as to why the accusers put themselves out on a limb," he said. "Maybe Sir Fred has been looking at the stars too long."

*Archaeopteryx* ("ancient wing") is one of the world's most famous fossils, hailed as proof of Darwin's theory of evolution. With the body and teeth of a small dinosaur and the feathered wings of a bird, it was cited as a missing evolutionary link between reptiles and birds.

In 1861, two years after the publication of Darwin's "The Origin of Species," the first specimen of *Archaeopteryx* was found in a German quarry and in 1877, when in fact five skeletons have been found at different sites.

The six accusers cite as further proof of a hoax the fact that the fossil's slab and counterslab are not mirror images. "Workers" at the German quarry said they split a sheet of rock in two and found the *Archaeopteryx* inside.

To defend the fossil, scientists at the museum said they were preparing a comprehensive paper that they would submit, with new photographs, to the respected British scientific journal *Nature* or to *Science*, its American equivalent. The charges will be completely demolished, with evidence from chemical and other types of tests they said.

The fossil's authenticity is evident even without chemical tests, Dr. Walker said. He said none of the arguments offered as proof of a hoax were threatening, noting that fossil specimens often have differences in the texture of their surfaces and that the slabs are not mirror images because the fossil

was not split exactly down the middle.

The clincher, he argued, is that the accusers in their paper noted only two *Archaeopteryx* specimens (found in 1861 and in 1877), when in fact five skeletons have been found at different sites.

The most recent specimen, invoked as especially telling evidence, was identified in 1972 by Dr. Ostrom. It had been uncovered in 1855 and originally identified as a pterodactyl, an extinct flying reptile without feathers, but close inspection by Dr. Ostrom revealed faint feather imprints that make it more likely to be an *Archaeopteryx*.

The original discovery, Dr. Walker noted, occurred six years before the purported hoax and four years before the publication of Darwin's work.

He added that none of the accusers was a paleontologist, suggesting that this might explain why some of their observations are off the mark.

As for alleged photographic evidence of fakery, Timothy W. Palmer, a photographer at the museum, said none of the accusers' photographs showed anything new.

He also noted that one of the photos in the original article had been printed upside down.

"It's another nail in the coffin," he said.

## IN BRIEF

### New Microscope Photographs Atoms

WASHINGTON (WP) — A new microscope capable of magnifying an object 300 million times is giving scientists their first view of the atoms that make up the surface of ordinary objects.

The microscope uses a newly discovered phenomenon, electron tunneling, to make a picture of surface topography in such detail that every atom shows as a fuzzy ball or a bump. "What we're seeing is absolutely remarkable," said Gerd Binnig, one of the developers of the method at the IBM Zurich Research Laboratory, where the first devices were built.

Called a scanning tunneling microscope, the device employs the phenomenon that occurs when two electrodes are brought close together but do not quite touch. If the electrodes touch, an electric current will flow from one to the other. Or, if the current is high enough, the electrons will have the energy to jump the gap as a spark. But, if the current is too low to spark, electrons can still cross the gap if it is small enough — only a few atomic diameters wide. Since the electrons lack the energy (from the voltage) to "jump over" the insulating barrier, physicists say they are "tunneling through" it.

### Ants Evolve Own Water Management

WASHINGTON (NYT) — Every desert animal has to cope with a basic problem: scarcity of water. A species of large black ant that lives around Bangalore, in southern India, has evolved an ingenious method of harvesting dew, a Harvard University report in *National Geographic* Research magazine.

The five hot months of the year near Bangalore can pass with hardly a drop of rain. Light dew often forms early in the morning but evaporates in one to three hours. The ants have evolved a way of trapping the dispersed droplets each morning.

Around the entrances to their underground colonies they pile feathers and dead ants. At night, considerable moisture condenses in the piles. "Even on mornings when no dew is evident elsewhere, moisture is usually available for an hour or more on the feathers and ant remains," said the Harvard scientist, Mark W. Moffett. As they leave the nest for their daily work, the ants spend 2 to 15 minutes sipping from this reservoir.

### Research Stations Pollute Antarctic

LONDON (Reuters) — Pollution from research stations in Antarctica is harming the continent's fragile life forms, according to a report in the British magazine *New Scientist*.

The report, "Man's Impact on the Antarctic Environment," quoted concerns of countries such as Britain, Argentina and Chile on that continent, which is one and a half times bigger than the United States and 98 percent covered in ice. Primitive life there, mostly tiny plants, worms and mites, is being damaged by the pollution, noise and waste from research bases, and some species could take several centuries to recover, the report says.

Its authors, William Brummelhoff of Michigan University, and William Bonner of the British Antarctic Survey, suggest that Antarctic operators prepare environmental assessments for their stations. "The greatest value of the Antarctic continent to mankind resides in the wealth of information it contains and yields about the planet Earth," the report says.

### Hybrid Whale-Dolphin Dies in Japan

TOKYO (AP) — "Kiri," the world's only offspring of a whale and a dolphin, has died of pneumonia at an aquarium in Kanagawa prefecture south of Tokyo, the Japanese news agency Kyodo reported.

## Study Predicts Trace Gases Will Cause Serious Climate Change

By James Gleick  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Tiny quantities of more than 30 rare gases threaten to warm the earth's atmosphere even more rapidly over the next 50 years than carbon dioxide will, according to a study by a team of atmospheric scientists.

Their findings reinforce a growing conviction among scientists that the trace gases, many of them industrial byproducts, are playing a leading role in the "greenhouse effect," the warming of the earth as less and less heat is able to escape the atmosphere.

These areas, the authors stress, uncertainty remains.

It is still unclear, for example, why the long-anticipated warming has not yet been measurable over the random year-to-year fluctuations in climate. Some have suggested that particles from volcanic eruptions have masked the effect by producing a temporary cooling.

The new report suggests that the greenhouse effect has already caused a "perturbation" in the climate but that the oceans have absorbed much of the heat, cushioning the change. One of the authors, V. Ramanathan, said the oceans created a time lag of 20 to 80 years.

It was Dr. Ramanathan who 10 years ago first proposed a greenhouse role for certain trace gases.

Since then, following research into a variety of gases, the idea has taken hold. But the debate on the greenhouse effect, and on whether anything can be done to stem it, has continued to be framed largely in terms of carbon dioxide.

Some of the chlorofluorocarbons are the gases whose use in spray cans was banned by the United States in the 1970s because they were shown to deplete the ozone in the upper atmosphere. Emissions of these gases declined, but are now growing again, the study found, because they are being used more for such essential purposes as refrigeration, and because other countries are using them more.

The researchers also singled out some rarer gases, such as bromomethane, used as a fire extinguisher.

Ozone contributes to the greenhouse effect, too, but its role is particularly hard to calculate. It reacts chemically with other gases, and its concentration seems likely to vary at different altitudes. The study predicts that ozone will decrease in the upper atmosphere and increase closer to the earth.

Although the outlines of the greenhouse effect have become scientific orthodoxy in the last few decades, scientists and policy makers continue to argue about the urgency of the problem.

The Environmental Protection Agency issued a report in October 1983 warning of "unprecedented" climate changes over the next century, beginning in a decade or two. By 2040, it estimated, global temperatures would increase by about 3.5 degrees Fahrenheit, with dramatic effects on the weather.

The role of the trace gases was noted as a major uncertainty in the report. The new study suggests that the warming effect will be significantly greater than the agency had estimated.

But three days after the 1983 report appeared, the National Academy of Sciences issued a report of its own, agreeing in substance but not in tone. The academy report said that the world could expect serious and rapid climate changes by the end of this century, but that there was no need for immediate action.

Sources of methane include rice paddies and livestock, as well as leakage from natural gas wells and pipelines. But the proportion of methane in the atmosphere may

also be indirectly raised through chemical reactions resulting from an increase in carbon monoxide, not in itself a greenhouse gas.

Other important gases include

nitrous oxide, released into the air from coal burning and from nitrogen fertilization of soil, and a variety

of chlorofluorocarbons released from industrial uses.

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payload. Thanks to its latest-generation Garrett engines, its excellent aerodynamics and lighter weight, the Falcon 900's fuel consumption is record-breaking low: some 1/3 less than the above competitor, whose engine consumes almost as much fuel when idling on the runway as that of the Falcon 900 when cruising at Mach .80.

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The Falcon 900 also scores first for safety. In the unlikely event that one engine should fail, the remaining two can easily supply the requisite thrust and maintain operation of the aircraft's critical systems. This level of security obviously cannot be matched by twin-jet aircraft, either now or in the future, whatever the developments in international regulations.

If you would like to know more about the

Falcon 900, please contact us for full information. It will be our pleasure to introduce you to the new Leader in the world of business aviation — the Falcon 900.

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Business takes off with Falcon.

# An Urgent Message To All Stockholders Of Gulf Resources & Chemical Corporation

from  
The Stockholders Committee  
for Leadership and Maximum Value

Dear Fellow Stockholders:

Three years ago, a slate of dissident nominees led by Alan Clore gained control of the Board of Gulf Resources.

The dissident nominees were elected, having run on a program they claimed would "afford GRE stockholders an opportunity to realize the maximum value underlying their GRE Stock."

**We believe the stock market price of Gulf Resources demonstrates the basic failure of the Clore slate to live up to their promise. We also believe the time has come for a new board, consisting of dedicated businessmen with substantial Gulf Resources stockholdings, to make good on Clore's failed promise.**

## THE CASE AGAINST CLORE

- In the past three months, **Alan Clore**, Chairman of Gulf Resources, **sold 396,425 shares** at an average price of \$15.56 per share. Included in this amount is Clore's sale of 92,600 shares on February 21, 1985—the day before Gulf Resources publicly released its 1984 fourth quarter results which showed a loss from discontinued operations of \$12.2 million and a net loss of \$7.7 million for the quarter. Such results reduced net income to \$12.1 million for the full year, including a loss of \$2.4 million from discontinued operations. **Clore sold the remaining 303,825 shares within four days after the financial results were reported.**

- In each of the years since Clore took control, he has shown up for **less than 75%** of all the Board and committee meetings he was supposed to attend. Gulf Resources stockholders in the meantime have witnessed a revolving door procession of **three Chief Executive Officers** since Clore took over.

- Michael Edwardes-Ker is a British lawyer who is president of Clore's private investment company. **He has received \$545,400 from Gulf Resources** for serving as Special Counsel to the Chairman of the Board (Clore) and for legal services—all since the 1982 proxy contest began. He is a director of Gulf Resources and **does not own one single share of stock.**

- Clore solicited stockholders' support in his 1982 proxy contest by promising "to immediately cause GRE to retain a nationally recognized investment banker to study the assets held by the Company and to recommend alternative strategies for the redeployment of some or all of GRE's assets."

It wasn't until **sixteen months** after Clore and his slate took control that a press release was issued stating that the Board "has determined that in view of current economic conditions and other matters it is in the shareholders' best interests that the Company continue to be operated substantially as at present..."

**At no time has Gulf Resources informed the stockholders of the "results" of the final report issued by their investment bankers. You, the stockholders, paid the investment bankers for this report. You, the stockholders, never got a chance to see it.**

## CLORE'S LEGACY: STAGNANT FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

Clore assumed control of Gulf Resources in mid-1982. The last full fiscal year of the previous management was 1981. Compare the financial results of 1981 with the 1984 results under Clore:

	1981	1984
<b>Revenues:</b>	\$268.6 million	\$282.9 million
<b>Income from Continuing Operations:</b>	\$19.0 million	\$14.4 million
<b>Stockholders Equity:</b>	\$106.9 million	\$117.6 million
<b>Working Capital:</b>	\$86.5 million	\$77.9 million

## CLORE'S LEGACY: STAGNANT STOCK PRICE

On April 30, 1982—the last trading day before the mailing of Clore's proxy statement for the 1982 proxy contest—Gulf Resources common stock closed at **\$18.88** and the Dow Jones Industrial Average closed at **848.36**.

Three years later, on April 23, 1985—the last trading day before our Stockholders Leadership Committee filed a Schedule 13D stating ownership of 5.95% of Gulf Resources common shares, the Gulf Resources common stock closed at **\$15.63**, and the Dow Jones Industrial Average closed at **1,278.49**.

**During the three year reign of Clore—who had promised to "realize maximum value"—Gulf Resources stock has actually fallen 17% while the Dow Jones Industrial Average rose over 50%!**

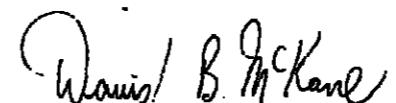
## WHAT WE WANT

Three years is long enough. We believe Clore has had every opportunity to restructure Gulf Resources for the benefit of stockholders. **We can't understand why, after sixteen months, the stockholders were told, that, basically, the status quo was the best course of action.**

As fellow investors, our money also is on the line. We own nearly \$10 million in Gulf Resources stock. The Stockholders Leadership Committee's nominees pledge to place the highest priority on producing **real value** for stockholders. Based on the experience of our nominees, the Committee believes that opportunities exist for Gulf Resources to consider a leveraged buyout, merger, partial liquidation of assets, spinoff of subsidiaries to stockholders, and other corporate-related transactions that will **create value and translate into a higher market price for all Gulf Resources stockholders.**

We are not waging this proxy contest to win and then "do nothing." **The only comfort we will ever receive from our success in this proxy contest will be a higher stock market price.** Although we cannot predict future stock prices, we believe the investment community will agree with our dedicated approach to leadership and maximizing values.

On behalf of the Stockholders Committee  
for Leadership and Maximum Value

  
David B. McKane  
Co-Chairman

  
Bengt Odner  
Co-Chairman

## TAKE ACTION NOW

**The Annual Meeting is on May 14**—only a few short days away. If you own your Gulf Resources stock in your own name, we urge you to call our proxy solicitor at the number listed to the right in order to phone in your proxy vote on our special toll-free number. If your shares are held in street-name at your brokerage firm, please call your stockbroker **immediately** and authorize him or her to execute a BLUE committee proxy on your behalf. Then call our proxy solicitor at the number to the right to insure that your proxy has been received.

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# TRAVEL IN FRANCE

A SPECIAL REPORT

THURSDAY MAY 9, 1985

Page 9

## The Change in Bordeaux

By Frank J. Prial

**P**AUILLAC — Some years ago, Alexis Lichine, the winemaker, erected signs along the highway leading to his château, Prieuré-Lichine, in the Médoc, north of Bordeaux. The signs were large but hardly tasteful. They simply noted that the Prieuré was just up ahead, that visitors were welcome and that wine could be purchased.

The other château owners — in fact most of the Bordeaux wine community — were incensed. Even if there was no law against roadside signs, even tasteless ones, well, it just wasn't done. One entertained one's exporters and agents, celebrities visiting the wine country and an occasional journalist. But the general public? Good heavens!

Wine had always been something of a gentleman's game — or so the old-timers recall. The Bordelais, with their long and sometimes legitimately aristocratic tradition, were simply not tuned to modern buckstering.

Mr. Lichine has spent most of his adult life in the Médoc, never ceasing to rail at the indifference of his colleagues to modern selling techniques. "Do you realize?" he says, his voice quivering melodramatically, "that there is no sign, not one, showing the way out of the center of Bordeaux to the wine country?"

To some extent Bordeaux is not to be blamed. The Bordelais have been making wine for 1,000 years or so, but have had to contend with aggressive tourists only for the last 10. Look at a map. Bordeaux is not on any important land route. In the Middle Ages, pilgrims stopped off now and then on their way to Santiago de Compostela in Spain, but for the most part, Bordeaux has been a maritime city with its back to Europe and its eyes on the sea and the lands beyond. Its wines have always been more popular in London than in Paris.

Bordeaux's winemakers have always traveled the world in search of customers, but until fairly recently, the idea that the customers would travel to see them would have been unthinkable.

Slowly — very slowly — Mr. Lichine and a few other growers, among them Philippe de Rothschild, a Château Mouton-Rothschild, began to convince their colleagues that casual visitors can be an important part of the wine busi-



Philippe de Rothschild

ness. As a result, there are currently dozens of wine châteaus hanging out welcome signs, offering tours and happily seeing a couple of bottles or a couple of cases to the passersby.

Bordeaux still is not Burgundy. Beaune, the center of the Burgundy wine country, is three easy hours from Paris on the autoroute. There are plenty of hotels and restaurants and everyone speaks English. Well, almost everyone. Bordeaux is 400 miles (640 kilometers) from Paris and it is not an easy town for a first-time tourist who has not made any advance plans.

What's more, the city of Bor-

deaux is not the wine country of Bordeaux. The great châteaus of Pauillac — Mouton, Latour and Lafite are 30 miles to the north; St. Emilion is 30 miles to the east and Sauternes is 30 miles due south. There are plenty of good hotels and restaurants in the city but they are still in woefully short supply out among the vines.

The best way to visit Bordeaux is to plan in advance. Select the châteaus you want to visit. Determine whether or not they receive visitors and whether or not someone will be able to speak your language if it isn't French. The Comité Interprofessionnel des Vins de Bordeaux, commonly known as the CIVB, can provide information on most of the principal wine areas within the Bordeaux region. Most visitors stay in Bordeaux and range out into the wine country to see their favorite châteaus. Unless you are wealthy enough to hire a car and driver, a rental car is a necessity. Hertz, Avis and Europcar have agents at the Bordeaux airport and near the Gare St. Jean, Bordeaux's main railroad station. The flight from Paris, by the way, is just an hour; the train trip is about four and a half hours. With the new autoroute, the drive down from Paris is about six hours.

In his "Guide to the Wines and Vineyards of France," Mr. Lichine offers an itinerary for a three-day visit to Bordeaux. On the first day, after checking into a hotel, there is plenty of time for a drive through the Haut Médoc. Route D2 connects the city with the most famous red-wine towns in the world — Margaux, St. Julien, Pauillac and St. Estèphe. Most of the châteaus along this route welcome visitors, but only a few, Mr. Lichine's Prieuré among them, are open on Saturdays and Sundays. The great wine museum at Château Mouton-Rothschild is one of the highlights of that trip but it is open only by appointment. A letter in advance is best, but sometimes the hotel concierge can make arrangements on short notice.

Lafite-Rothschild, Mouton-Rothschild, Margaux and Latour are the highlights of any trip in the Médoc, but so are Lourmarin, in St. Yzanne, and Beychevelle in St. Julien. Their sweeping vistas of vineyards and the Gironde River are unforgettable.

In visiting the Bordeaux wine country, it is important to remember:

(Continued on Page 13)



Geometric patterns in the gardens at Villandry.

## When the Garden Outshines the Château

By Barbara Bell

**V**ILLANDRY — Touring the splendid halls of too many of even the most beautiful of France's Loire Valley châteaux in the space of a few hours or a single weekend tends to induce a malady known as "being château-ed out." Attention wavers, perception dims and one longs for a breath of fresh air.

Happily, country air and vast space under peaceful skies await at Villandry, the one place in the Loire Valley with gardens much more spectacular than the château they adjoint. Visitors here are encouraged to wander at will on gravel paths past ornamental hedges trimmed into such elaborate shapes as hearts and daggers, along moats and canals where swans swim and carfish sun themselves near the surface and in Villandry's remarkable kitchen garden, among cabbages and beets planted in colorful, geometric patterns.

The historic three-tiered gardens of Villandry, 20 kilometers (12 miles) west of the city of Tours facing the Cher River, also include a lake, an herb garden, masses of well-tended flowers, more than 1,000 lime and fruit trees and even a maze.

Fountains, from which gardeners originally filled their watering cans, are so numerous that, as in a Moorish garden in Spain, one is rarely out of hearing range of gently splashing water. Facing many of them are wooden benches, each sheltered by its own rose- and jasmine-covered arbor, inviting visitors to rest, read or simply absorb the color and serenity of the gardens as church bells ring from the tower of the neighboring Romanesque church.

Unlike many of its neighbors, the château of Villandry has always been privately owned and the personalities of its owners have given it a special, idiosyncratic character. Jean le Breton, financier and minister to François I who built the Renaissance structure in 1536, was knowledgeable in both architecture and garden design. To add a dash of architectural piquancy, he gave his residence wings of slightly differing lengths and even "misaligned" the windows of the facade facing the courtyard so that they remain today distinctly off center.

From the beginning, the château was upstaged by its gardens. As early as 1570, the cardinal of Aragon reportedly wrote to the pope that he had seen in Villandry's kitchen garden "finer salad vegetables than in Rome." This kitchen garden was of a type originated in the Middle Ages by

French monks and common throughout the country in the 16th century.

The gardens are now unique in France and classified by the government as a historical treasure. Temporarily lost when the château's 19th-century owners tore them out to follow the fashion with an English landscaped garden, the original gardens were reconstructed and replanted early in this century by Dr. Joachim Carvallo, a Spanish-born research physician married to an American steel heiress.

Dr. Carvallo, who based his work on old plans and drawings, placed the kitchen garden just under the drawing-room windows of the château, where 16th-century lords wanted their vegetables planted so that they could personally supervise species, such as the tomato, recently brought to Europe from the Americas.

The energetic Dr. Carvallo installed a Moorish ceiling from Spain in one room of his château, brought to it a collection of Spanish paintings, part of which remains for visitors to see, and restored the building's original facade. He also founded the French association of owners of historical dwellings, called Demeure Historique, and was one of the (Continued on Page 12)

## Ballooning Offers Earthly Pleasures And Machicolations

By Katherine Knorr

**B**EAUNE — It's not exactly a bird's eye view, but it comes close, and it is about as tranquil and unhurried a vacation as you can find. If you have already driven and trekked or ridden a barge through the Burgundy wine country and the Loire Valley châteaux region, try seeing them from a hot-air balloon.

Buddy Bombard, an American pilot and sailor and the head of "Buddy Bombard's Great Balloon Adventures," offers short stays in the two areas that include accommodations in good hotels, fine food and wine, shopping and earthbound sightseeing, as well as daily balloon flights.

The balloons, decorated with huge, brightly colored flowers, take off and land in some of the most beautiful countryside in France, in the shadow of some of its most famous châteaus and near the vineyards that produce Meursault, Montrachet, Aloxe-Corton and many other memorable wines. How else can a tourist truly see, close up, the machicolations of a château, the ancient tiles on a 14th-century tower or the graphic patterns of miles of vineyards?

These balloon trips require no experience, and no daredevil streak; participants have included children and elderly people, and, in one case, a woman in a wheelchair. The most strenuous part of the trip is climbing, with the help of footholds, into the wicker basket (Bombard does recommend that women wear slacks), and of course eating and drinking. Fear of heights does not operate in balloons, and, in fact, one hardly feels motion. And the balloons generally stay close to the ground, unless harder travelers want to explore the heights.

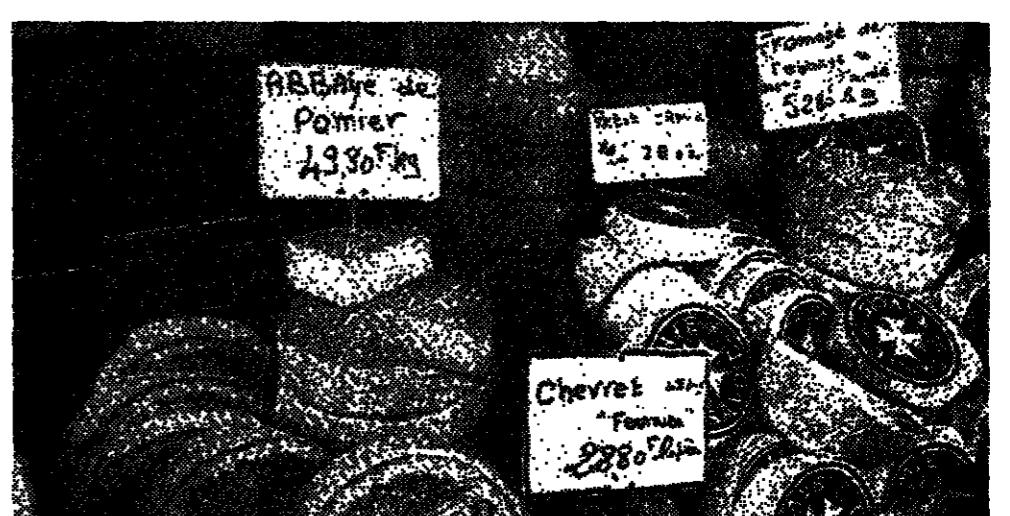
As for weather and speed, Bombard promises little of both. The balloons, each of which is directed by an experienced pilot and tracked by a ground crew in a mini-bus, take off only in winds of 8 knots or less. Winds are carefully monitored during the trip, and the company operates the latest weather-tracking equipment. Bad weather during the May-to-October season is rarely a problem in Burgundy and the Loire Valley, as most winds calm down toward late afternoon and evening, when the balloon rides take place. If weather prevents a balloon ride, Bombard makes it up as soon as possible during the tour by flying more than once a day.

The larger balloons accommodate a pilot with six passengers; other balloons take four passengers. All are ferried to the takeoff place in a mini-bus which meets the balloons at their various landings.

Although balloon flights cannot be plotted with the precision of airplane rides, Bombard says that the pilots are careful to guide the sightseeing by choosing the right takeoff area, then using winds and the burners properly.

"If you're good, you can land exactly where you want to," he said. "The pilots always try to give people what they come for." This means getting as close to châteaux and their carefully laid-out gardens as they possibly can, and even touching down on water and historic bridges —

(Continued on Next Page)



An array of cheeses in a Savoyard store.

## In Savoy, an Ideal Blending of Food, Lakes, Mountains and Vineyards

By Patricia Wells

**C**HAMBERY — They're tiny vineyards, most of them barely known, nestled at the foot of the Alpine stretch that sweeps down toward the sparkling Lac du Bourget south of Geneva. From towns like Aixevigne and Brison-Saint-Innocent come many of the crisp, light white wines of Savoy — Roussette de Savoie, Seyssel and the seldom-seen Chignin-Bergeron.

These are the sort of wines wine writers often write off as "amusing" at best. But when traveling about France, most of us aren't necessarily looking for rapturous, self-important wines. We just want a wine that makes perfect sense when it's drunk with the food that springs naturally from the same land — in this case, a crispy *fricassée* of local *perchets* or *goujon*, a sturdy mountain *Beaufort*, wands of cured sausages flavored with the local *marc de Savoie*.

Set aside a day or two for touring the northern edge of Savoy, be sure to include a leisurely drive around the Lac du Bourget. Chart the course to include a visit to a local market, and take in a restaurant or two to discover the region's lake fish, superb cheese and wines.

The tour ought to include a visit to Aixevigne and the cellars of Noël Dupasquier. Here, as generations of Dupasquier before him, the winemaker tends the family's 7 hectares (about 17 acres), a patch of vines set along a steep mountain incline. He makes a lovely wine, one of the best I've sampled in the region. It's a *grand cru* Roussette de Savoie called Marestel (pronounced Ma-ray-tel) made entirely from the tiny white *altesse* grape.

"It's not really a grape that growers love," explains Mr. Dupasquier as he uncorks a bottle in his spotless

cellar, a series of rooms arranged like a little Savoyard museum and filled with old farm implements, butter churns and ancient wooden kegs.

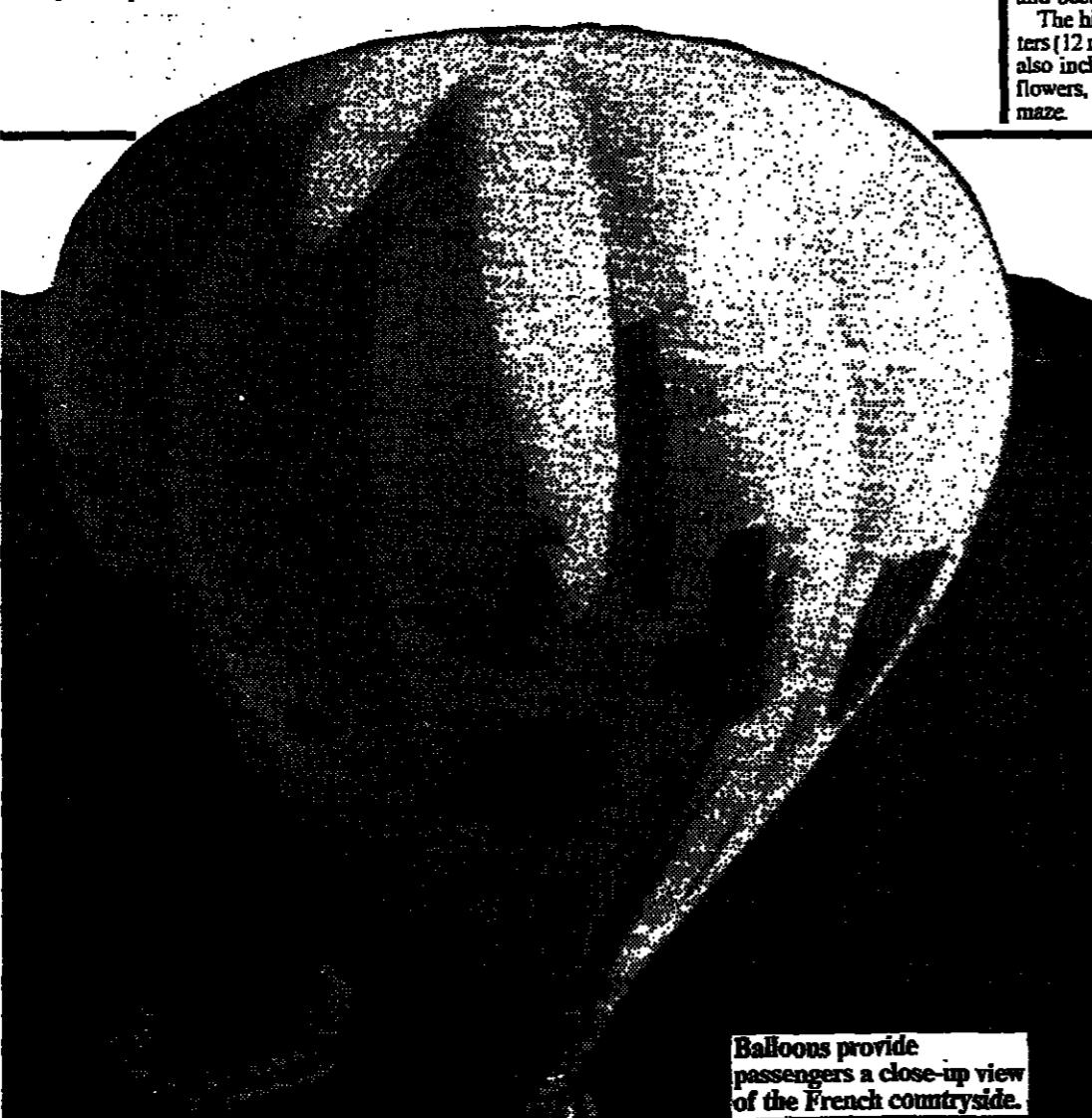
The *altesse* is not a very productive grape, so yields are low, and it's a delicate one to vinify, requiring attention and patience. But in the hands of a careful man like Mr. Dupasquier, it produces a golden, aromatic wine with plenty of flavor, lots of finesse, and overtones of honey.

Also for sampling in the Dupasquier cellar: the light and tangy *blanc de Savoie*, "Jacquier," and a variety of reds, including the local Pinot, Gamay and Mondeuse, uncomplicated wines that go well with the local cheese and *charcuterie*.

In the compact Savoyard town of Seyssel, which is sliced in half by the Rhône, there's a wonderful Roussette de Seyssel to be found in the tasting rooms of Varichon et Clerc. Their *roussette*, aged in oak barrels for at least six months, is a golden, refreshing wine, also made solely from the *altesse* grape. The house, which also produces a variety of wines, each with a different character, is very proud of its Royal Seyssel, a bubbly *méthode champenoise* white.

Despite my tendency to reject outright any bubbly wine that isn't true champagne, this one tasted surprisingly good, and although I didn't find the taste of truffles that some speak of, Royal Seyssel is worth trying when spotted on a local wine list.

It's too bad that Varichon et Clerc is closed on Mondays, when the village market is in full swing. On market day, fishmongers, cheese merchants, butchers and produce vendors set up shop along the road that tumbles downhill into the Rhône, and everyone seems to be walking about town with a giant *couronne*, a crown-shaped loaf of bread, under his arm. Make a (Continued on Next Page)

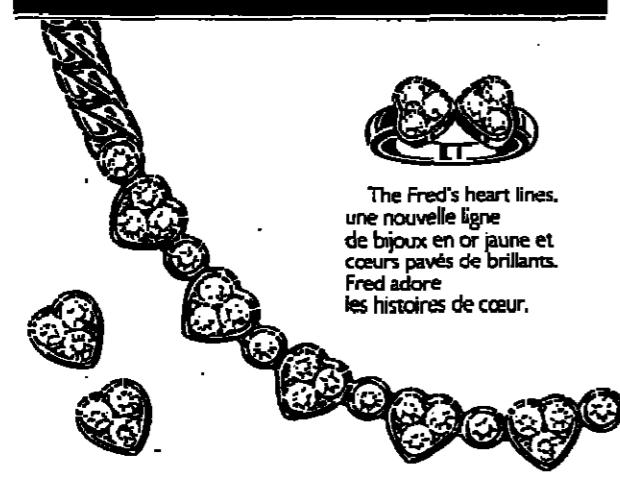


Balloons provide passengers a close-up view of the French countryside.



Photos/The Bookend Society

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### A SPECIAL REPORT ON TRAVEL IN FRANCE

## Ballooning Offers Earthly Pleasures, Machicolations

(Continued From Previous Page)

sometimes with several balloons in formation. Daily schedules for most of the trips include sightseeing — parks, châteaux, ancient wine cellars — and shopping in the morning, followed by lunch in the hotel, a balloon ride in late afternoon and a late "picnic" (actually an elaborate buffet dinner) in different historic sites.

In Burgundy, the tour's base is the Hôtel de la Poste in Beaune for the five-day trip. In the Loire valley, participants in the seven-day trip stay in the Domaine des Hauts de Loire, east of the city of Tours, for half the week, and at the Domaine de Beaulieu in the second half. Tours leave from the Hôtel Crillon in Paris.

In the nine years since the balloons have operated in the Burgundy region, they have become a familiar sight for many local residents.

They float like fairytale apparitions above brown-stone farmhouses and farmland dotted with sheep and cows, with the burners occasionally flaring above the wicker baskets and against the sunset.

When they land near a village, they bring out most of the children and a lot of the adults, too; the balloon operators serve soft drinks to the kids, and wine to the adults, and this allows the travelers to get closer to the local people than on most other kinds of trips.

These trips are not cheap, and participation is limited. They generally operate from early May to late October. In Burgundy, for five-day trips, prices range from \$2,500 per person (double occupancy) during the

high season, to \$1,875 during the low season. In the Loire, seven-day trips cost \$3,600 per person (double occupancy); four-day trips cost \$2,200. There is a surcharge for those traveling alone. In Europe, information and reservations can be obtained from the

## Van Gogh Aura Surrounds Last Retreat

By Linda Hales

**A**UVRES-SUR-OISE — The view from the window was a frequent theme in Vincent van Gogh's correspondence, mostly to his brother Théo. In one letter he wrote, "This morning I saw the country from my window a long time before sunrise, with nothing but the morning star, which looked very big."

The morning star is possibly the only thing Van Gogh could have seen from his final window, in the rented room two floors above a cafe where he spent the last two months of his life. The window, angled toward the sky, is barely one foot by two, slightly less than one-fifth of a square meter, too small even for the tiny, cramped room. Beyond the exposed lightbulb that now hangs from the ceiling, the window is the only source of that crucial Impressionist element — light. It is perhaps from this startling contrast that the room at Auvers draws its greatest poignancy.

Auvers, a village 36 kilometers (22.3 miles) from Paris, was the last place that Van Gogh painted. Six months before he moved there, he had finished his brilliantly colored "Paysage au Soleil Levant." That painting sold two weeks ago in New York for \$39 million. When Van Gogh was buried in the Auvers cemetery, he had sold only one of his nearly

900 paintings, and that to his brother on whom he depended for financial support.

Van Gogh retreated to Auvers to the care of Dr. Paul Gachet in May 1890, after he departed from the Saint Rémy asylum. Pissarro lived nearby in Pontoise and Cézanne and Charles-François Daubigny also worked in the area.

In Auvers, Van Gogh completed 70 paintings, including the *mairie* decked out with flags, his profound portrait of the doctor, which he described as conveying "the heartbroken expression of our times," and the massive 12th-century church on the road that climbs out of town.

The road leads to the fields he painted and in which, on July 27, 1890, he shot himself. Van Gogh, who survived for two days longer, was buried in the cemetery beside the fields.

Auvers has changed little since then, unlike many of the Seine valley sites painted by Renoir, Manet, Monet and others. They have borne the brunt of urbanization. And there are no crowds.

The cheerful *mairie*, the church and the fields appear almost as they were when painted. In town, an occasional sign alerts visitors to a sight that Van Gogh painted, or points the way to the walled cemetery, which in spring is awash in the color of flowers. A map at the entrance indicates the location of Van Gogh's simple, ivy-covered grave and that of Théo, who was placed beside him. Dr.

Gachet's house is at 82, rue du Docteur Gachet; it cannot be toured.

The cafe is across from the *mairie*. In Van Gogh's time, it was a working man's haunt named Ravoux's, and Van Gogh took his meals there. Now the *mairie* de Van Gogh, it is an inviting, if low-key place offering cafe and restaurant fare. A bar is to the right of the door, and simple wooden tables are covered with cloths when meals are served. One may be forgiven for thinking that many of the customers resemble Van Gogh; some do, apparently by design. The works of contemporary artists are hung on the walls. Through the doorway beyond the pastry counter is the staircase that leads first to a bright art gallery. Further up, the stairwell becomes darker, the walls unpapered. At the top, the first door was Van Gogh's.

The room is slightly larger than the iron single bed, which is bare to the springs. It is about two paces wide. There is a marble-topped chest with a vase of fresh flowers beneath the window. Prints of Van Gogh's church, Dr. Gachet and a self-portrait are hung on the walls.

An empty easel has been placed in the corner.

*Auvers is reachable by car or train, with a change at Pontoise. The Office of Tourism, Parc Van Gogh, is closed Monday morning. There is a 2-star Michelin-rated restaurant on D915, at Pontoise; the Relais Ste. Jeanne (Tel: 466-61-56).*

travel agent. Bombard pledges that any balloon fan can call the Beaune office to find out where else he can balloon in France for a shorter time. His company also operates balloon trips in Switzerland, Italy and Austria.

## In Savoy, a Mix of Food, Lakes, Mountains and Vineyards

(Continued From Previous Page)

special stop at the Duboulez cheese stand, usually set up beneath the covered market near the river. Here you'll find an outstanding local selection, including a perfectly aged Reblochon, a two-year old Beaujolais d'alpage and one of the most beautiful St. Marcellin's I've ever seen, with a golden exterior and a creamy, runny interior.

Once you succeed in finding your way into Raymond Quenard's

cellars in Chignin — everyone in town seems to be named Quenard — you won't be disappointed. The lean and vigorous winemaker was out trimming vines in the late afternoon sun when we came to visit. Mr. Quenard and his son work the family's six hectares, and make one of the most interesting wines in the region, the Chignin-Bergeron. It's a white made exclusively from the *roussanne* grape, the same grape that goes into the elegant white Hermitage. A late ripener, the *roussanne* grows well on Mr. Quenard's sunny hillside, which climbs up behind the house.

Chignin-Bergeron is a wine that ages well, but can also be drunk young, as we discovered while sampling it in nearby Albertville, at the well-known restaurant, Million.

The food at Million,

I'm sorry to say, lacks the finesse of Mr. Quenard's wine — the fish arrived a bit soggy and overcooked, and many of the dishes on the menu are simply repetitious — but the beautifully decorated restaurant does offer a good selection of local wines, there's a good-looking cheese platter

and service is thorough and professional.

A better choice in Albertville is Uginet, a small riverside restaurant where the young chef, Alain Rayé, shows plenty of promise. His wine list offers a good assortment of local wines, many of them in half bottles, making it even easier to try several, and his menu is courageously original. Among the best dishes sampled: a ravioli of escargots; carefully roasted fresh batonnet on a flavorful bed of potatoes and onions; a creamy soup of oysters and *pétoncles*; or tiny scallops; and an inventive rabbit dish served with thin "pancakes" of sautéed celery root and a thyme-flecked sauce of black olives.

One of the great food and wine

marriages of the region is white Savoy wine and a *fricassée*, a platter of piping hot, tiny batter-fried lake fish. Today, it's almost impossible to find an authentic *fricassée* anywhere in France. Too often the fish are not even local, they've been frozen, and perhaps even cooked in ranches. For years, I've been searching for the perfect platter of tiny fried fish. Well, I think I found

*fricassée* heaven at Relais de Chambéry.

tage, a roadside bar and restaurant in the village of Chambéry.

The restaurant's loaded with local color, a meeting place for businessmen and families. The fish are netted each morning in the nearby Lac du Bourget, which has only recently been reopened to fishing after a major cleanup. The catch varies from *perchette* to *goujon*, depending on the season. The *perchette* we sampled were fresh, crisp, tender, light and not the least bit oily. The best sign of all: They were thoroughly digestible.

*Roussette de Savoie-Marestel: Noël Dupasquier, Aimavigne, 73170 Jongieux; tel: (79) 36.82.23. Call ahead to make sure there's someone to greet you. About 20 francs per bottle.*

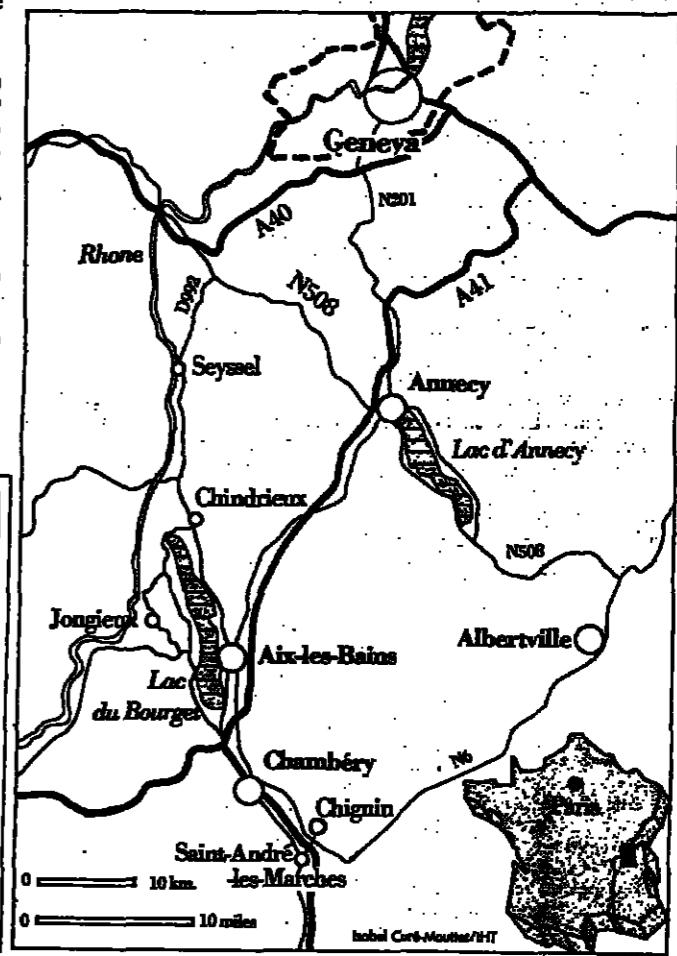
*Roussette de Seyssel: Varichon et Clerc, "Les Séchalières," 0120 Seyssel; tel: (30) 39.23.15. Closed Sunday and Monday. Open for visits 9 to 11:30 A.M. and 2:30 to 5 P.M. About 30 to 40 francs per bottle.*

*Chignin-Bergeron: Raymond Quenard, "Les Tours," 73800 Chignin; tel: (79) 28.01.46. Call ahead. About 20 francs per bottle.*

*Restaurant Million, 8 Place Li-*

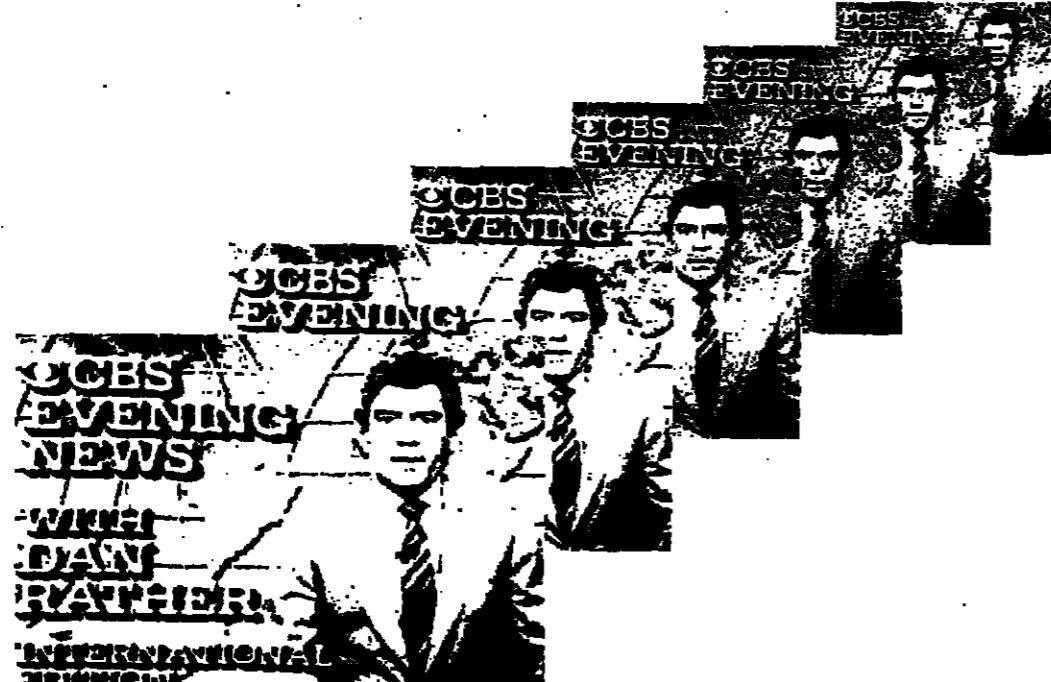
*berté, 73200 Albertville; tel: (79) 32.25.15. Closed Sunday evenings, Monday lunch (except from July 14 to Sept. 1); April 25 to May 10; Sept. 25 to Oct. 10. Credit cards: American Express, Diners Club, Visa. A la carte, from 250 to 300 francs per person, including wine and service.*

*Le Relais de Chambéry, 73310 Chambéry, on Route de Seyssel, D991; tel: (79) 54.20.27. Closed Monday (except in July and August) and Dec. 26 to Feb. 15. No credit cards. About 90 francs per person, including wine and service.*



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Retreat

## Norman Waters Lure Anglers

By George Gudauskas

PARIS — "If you're a trout fisher, action in Normandy is excellent," Ritz Naumen of Fishing International said one day after fishing some of the famous streams west of Paris.

"Our French trip has been a great success," he said, having cast a line over trout on a few of Normandy's best chalk streams including the Nonancourt and the Risle.

Naumen should know what he's talking about. His California-based organization sponsors worldwide travel for anglers. Far-flung fishing trips include such destinations as Norway and Alaska.

But others have found Normandy's waters fascinating, too. Among them was Charles Ritz of hotel fame, Ritz, whom Ernest Hemingway once described as "the very finest fly fisherman I know," loved the Risle.

Describing the Acou Reach of the river, Ritz said he believed "it is the finest in the world," surpassing even the renowned Test, Ichen or Wye in England.

"The whole reach has been fished for years," Ritz said. "But the enormous quantity of fish never grows less."

Throughout its length, it is a practically uninterrupted stretch of banks of weed divided by innumerable narrow channels.

"Its depth is nowhere greater than four feet," he wrote in his book, "A Fly Fisher's Life."

The upper part and the beginning of the secondary arm have fast currents, the remainder medium to slow."

"I have never been there without seeing rises," he recalled.

But the Acou Reach — like almost all of the trout-fishing waters of France — is in private hands, a fact possibly disturbing to fishers accustomed to waters open to the public as they are in the United States.

But, in France, the fisher's skills of persistence and patience can pay off, and quality fishing may be enjoyed throughout the country.

For example, if you're interested in fishing 400 meters (1,320 feet) of the Risle, you may, by simply staying at the hotel Le Soleil d'Or in La Rivière Thibouville.

It has a fine, well-stocked reach within view of its restaurant windows. Or, the proprietor and chef, Marius Hervieu, can put you in



touch with contacts in Paris who can arrange for your trout-fishing needs.

Also excellent sources of trout-fishing information are tackle shops in Paris, such as Au Coin de Pêche and Dubois Maison de la Mouche. And don't overlook the town hall or mayor's office in the localities you care to fish.

Of course, official information, including maps, may be had from the French government's Conseil Supérieur de la Pêche and from the dozens of fishing associations

up to 3 pounds (1.35 kilos). An occasional larger fish shouldn't surprise you.

Besides the Risle and the Nonancourt, waters worth considering include the Charentonne, a tributary of the Risle, and the Andelle in Normandy that Ritz also favored.

Ritz also liked the Aube in the higher reaches of Normandy, describing it as a "small stream containing very big fish indeed."

Consider, too, the River Allagnon in Burgundy. It's a peat-stained stream of pools and riffles

stocked, though rainbows are more numerous, as one young woman noticed when she landed a beauty on her first cast of an imitation ant.

She found fishing here a delight, with the grounds bordering the River Allagnon, another famous French trout stream.

Wading is unnecessary, though boots are advisable, and the trout are willing — provided you have the \$30 a day to fish the waters and enjoy the lovely scenery of this old mill converted into a fisherman's fantasy.

Maps — Conseil Supérieur de la Pêche, 10, rue Peclet, 75015 Paris. Phone: 842.10.00

Fishing Tours — Historical Times Travel (Fly Fisherman Magazine), P.O. Box 8200, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17105. Phone: 1-800-223-8901

Fishing Tours — Fishing International, 400 Montgomery Drive, Department A, Santa Rosa, California 95403. Phone: (707) 547-4242.

Reserved Fishing — La Chaise du Thell, 80, rue de Provence, 75009 Paris. Phone: 526.71.45

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### The Elusive Trout

holding many fine trout and grayling.

As for the streams themselves, the spring creeks of France are very much like those famous in Montana, Idaho or California.

"Many wander through lush meadows passing colorful farmsteads, mills and ancient chateaus. Some flow through Alpine forests," said Fishing International's summer guide to fishing these waters.

Almost all hold brown trout of

second launch later that afternoon. Those who prefer more terrestrial travel can opt for a series of picnics through meadow, plain and forest. A wild-flower walk leaves from Bech-Hellouin on May 12, or one can learn all about hedges in Sainte-Ouverte-la-Mare.

Picking up speed, there will be rallies for bicycle, car and airplane, plus a pedal-car race for adults. Trials for the first Deauville-Paris hydro-ULM rally will take place on the water at Poies the weekend of May 25-26.

River outings include half-day cruises or 1½-hour circuits leaving from Vernon, Les Andelys and Amfreville-sous-les-Monts. Especially picturesque: boating on the river at night in illuminated sail boats followed by fireworks at Poies on June 8.

Local craftsmanship will be dis-

played in all its facets: pottery making in Muids, stained glass window manufacture in Lyons-la-Forêt, the art of wrought iron in Couches and the 16th-century technique of painting on wood in Broanne.

Technology, too, is on show. The traditional: Noblet-Leblanc opens its venerable wind instrument workshops on June 8 and its museum every weekend at Couture-Boussey. The ultramodern: Armin-Didot will demonstrate one of the world's most sophisticated printing machines June 1. You can even learn about Parisian tap water when the Varenne-sur-Avre laboratory of the City of Paris water department holds open house.

Cultural manifestations include Baroque music at a dinner concert in the Moulin d'Andé, the music of Ravel, a native son, at Lyons-la-Forêt, a rousing trumpet concert at the Château de Champs-Bâton, a sculpture show at the Château d'Avray and a literary ten featuring local authors at the Château de Vascoeuil. A different style of concert is the high point of the Brieonne "Fête du Cadeau," where a pop group will perform.

Antiques can be hunted at the Château de Bizey the last two weekends in May or a great find discovered at the French answer to a garage sale, called "Empty the Attic," on the quai at Les Andelys, May 26-27. There are also dog, doll and flower shows.

Besides playing host to these cultural events, 20 chateaus and manor houses along with their parks will be open to the public. Worth a detour: the imposing hilltop ruins of Château-Gaillard, built in 1197 by Richard the Lionhearted, which gives a spectacular view over the Seine at Les Andelys.

This is a French festival, the palate is not ignored. The old town hall at Pont-Audemer will be turned into a bakery for a bread contest over the Ascension weekend. And the joys of country life may be appreciated over a glass of the local cider (a pear liqueur) or homemade cider after a visit to a local farm.

There is much more. Villages go medieval or 1900s. There are cherry festivals, cider-making demonstrations, folkloric evenings and even a conference explaining the Norman sense of humor. The complete program for L'Eure en Fleurs is available from the Comité Départemental de Tourisme, R.P. 187, 27001 Eureux Cedex, and in Paris at the ANIT, 3 Avenue de l'Opéra, or the Office de Tourisme de Paris, 127 Avenue des Champs-Elysées.



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## A SPECIAL REPORT ON TRAVEL IN FRANCE



### The Elusive Trout

streams worth fishing in France. Others may be found in the Pyrénées and the Haute-Savoie — and even within a short drive of Paris.

La Chaise Dieu du Thell, run by Paris jeweler Jean Pucci, is one of the latter. Three kilometers of water is available to fly fishers, as is all the equipment you need, and trout of more than 2 pounds can be readily taken throughout the year.

Rainbows and browns are both stocked, though rainbows are more numerous, as one young woman noticed when she landed a beauty on her first cast of an imitation ant.

She found fishing here a delight, with the grounds bordering the River Allagnon, another famous French trout stream.

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## A SPECIAL REPORT ON TRAVEL IN FRANCE

## There's Something Special About 'Le Shopping'

By Judy Yablonky

**P**ARIS — France, renowned for its gourmet food, wines and chateaux, also is a country of and for shoppers. *Le shopping*, the term used, is both an avocation and a vocation for the French, practiced year-round, especially during vacations. And tourists to Paris each year spend millions of francs on clothes and perfumes, as well as on other items "Made in France."

But the capital is not the only French city for shoppers, native and foreign. All of France can be a shoppers' paradise. Each region, city and the smallest of villages has its *spécialités artisanales*, excluding food and wine, for sale. Many of these specialty items have been made by hand or produced by machine in the same town for centuries.

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Flanders in the 14th century and have been making tapestries and carpets ever since. Nowadays, tapestries are made following the designs of modern artists, as well as the traditional scenes. To see: Centre Culturel Jean Lurcat (Salle de l'Artisanat et de l'Art); Maison de l'Artisanat et de l'Art; Maison de l'Artisanat et de l'Art.

• ALÈNCON — Alençon, in lower Normandy, was the center of a lace-making industry in the 17th century and gave its name to the *point d'Alençon*, a special type of lace, which still is produced locally. To see: Musée du Cristal.

• AUBAGNE — *Santons* are made throughout Provence, but Aubagne, is one center for these figurines. Modeled in clay, fired and naively painted, and sometimes dressed, *santons* often are characters from the Bible, as well as from historical legends or local tales. Christmas creches made of *santons*, or *santons* in Provence, which first appeared during the Revolution, are to treasure.

• AUBUSSON — Artisans in Aubusson imported their skills from Aubagne, one center for these figurines. Modeled in clay, fired and naively painted, and sometimes dressed, *santons* often are characters from the Bible, as well as from historical legends or local tales. Christmas creches made of *santons*, or *santons* in Provence, which first appeared during the Revolution, are to treasure.

• BESANCON — Besançon, the capital and largest city of the Franche-Comté, has been a city of watches and clocks since the 1793 arrival of 25 watchmakers who left Switzerland to flee religious persecution. To see: the Ecole Nationale de Chronométrie et de Micromécanique; Musée des Beaux-Arts (Section d'Horlogerie); Horlogerie Astronomique.

• CHOLET — Flax and hemp, the fields around Cholet abound with both, and workers in this town in the center of France have been producing linens — handkerchiefs, tablecloths and other household linens — since the 11th century. The center of town is lined with shops selling linens. To see: Musée d'Art.

• GIEN — Gien, in the Loire Valley, is known for the color blue, a deep blue enhanced by a golden yellow handpainted on its local porcelain. Gien ware comes in complete dinner services, or single — and striking — *objets d'art*. Tour the factory and see how the pieces are made from mold to the painting of the most delicate signed pieces.

• GRASSE — Surrounded by fields of flowers, Grasse, an old Provençal town, is home to the French perfume industry. Once specializing in glovemaking, the artisans of Grasse switched to perfumery when perfumed gloves became the fashion in the 16th century. Today, most of the essences — rose, jasmine, lavender,

• MILLAU — Millau makes gloves, gloves and more sheepskin gloves — more than 700,000 in 1980, one-third of the French production that year. The entire area around this town in the Causses region is known for its tanning, dying and glovemaking, as well as production of leather clothes, bags and shoes.

• MOUSTIERS STE-MARIE — Moustiers Ste-Marie, a small typical Provençal village not far from the Riviera, has been known since 1679 for its Moustiers ware, a pottery with a clear, luminous blue glaze. Fabrication stopped in 1874, but was revived in 1925 by Marcel Provence. To see: Musée de la Faïence.

• ST-CLAUDE — St.-Claude, tourist center for the Haut-Jura, also is the *Capitale de la Pipe*. At the end of the 18th century, woodworkers using lathes made pipe stems for silver bowls produced elsewhere. Later, they began making entire pipes in box, cherry, walnut and pear wood; however, these burned with the tobacco. In 1854, briar roots were brought to a local pipe maker by a Corsican and pipes were made from the more durable and carvable briar. The modern day industry has expanded to include a variety of smoking tools, like cigarette holders, replaceable pipe stems, and tobacco containers

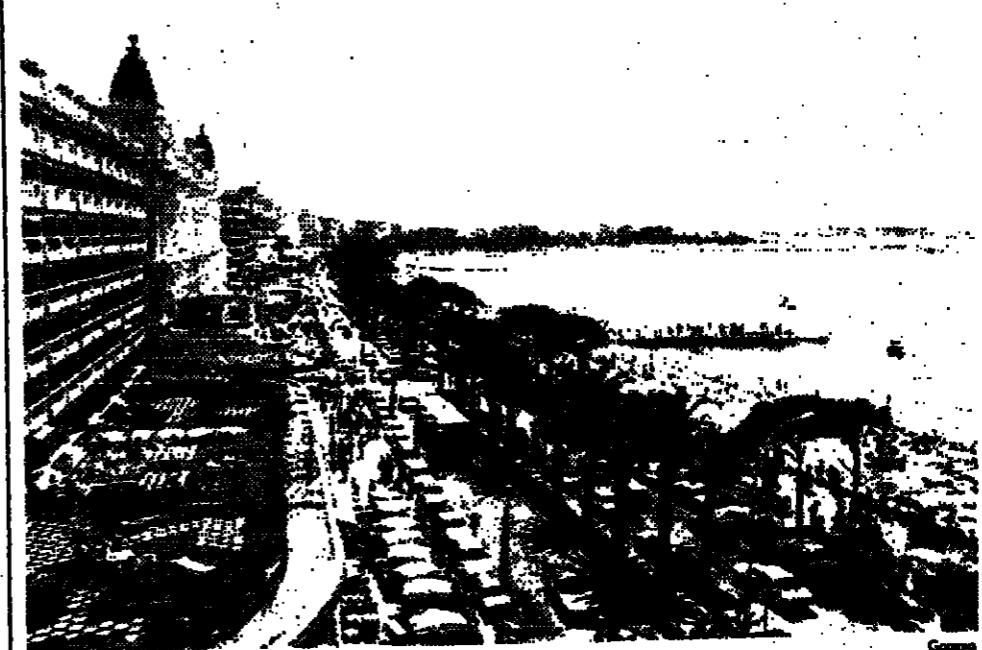
in wood, ivory and even plastic. To see: Exposition des Pipes.

• THIERS — Perched high on a hillside alongside the Durol River, this medieval town with its ancient houses is the *Capitale de la Coutellerie française*, or the capital of the knife industry. The art of making cutlery, iron and silverware has survived to this day both as an artisanal handicraft. Fronting narrow, cobblestoned streets, shop after shop sells knives of all shapes and sizes, for all purposes, as well as scissors, stainless steel flatware, and professional tools. To see: the Maison des Couteliers, Musée Municipal de la Coutellerie.

• TROYES — Ancient capital of Champagne, Troyes has been making

hats since the 16th century.

• VILLEFRANCHE-SUR-SAÔNE — Artisans in Villefranche-sur-Saône, a village in Normandy, have been making *canes* or round-bellied milk flasks, as well as ewers and vases, and *pôles* or frying pans, and even bells the same way — hammered or beaten out of copper and other metals — since the 17th century. Today, pots and pans, and other kitchen utensils in both copper and aluminum are for sale. To see: Musée de la Poterie, Fontaine de Cloche.



La Croisette, Cannes's beachfront promenade.

## Sidewalkfuls of Glamour for Cannes Crowd

Go to Cannes during the film festival! There are those who wouldn't have it any other way. These hardy souls, we hope, were there for the opening yesterday — with hotel accommodations and restaurant reservations confirmed well in advance.

For the next 11 days, Cannes will be given over to movie-viewing and deal-making. More movies may be bought and sold during the festival than in any other single place. Part carnival, part cut-throat, the atmosphere still is pure glamour. It is

— LINDA HALES



Provencal handicrafts include santons and fabric gifts.

to make lovely gifts sold throughout the region.

• THIERS — Perched high on a hillside alongside the Durol River, this medieval town with its ancient houses is the *Capitale de la Coutellerie française*, or the capital of the knife industry. The art of making cutlery, iron and silverware has survived to this day both as an artisanal handicraft. Fronting narrow, cobblestoned streets, shop after shop sells knives of all shapes and sizes, for all purposes, as well as scissors, stainless steel flatware, and professional tools. To see: the Maison des Couteliers, Musée Municipal de la Coutellerie.

• VALENCE — Valence, in the heart of the Rhône Valley, produces today, as it did in the 17th century, *le tissu provençal*, or hand-printed and stenciled fabrics. Reflecting the colors of Provence through natural dyes of red, blue and yellow, these fabrics are used

to make lovely gifts sold throughout the region.

• VILLEDIEU-LES-POËLES — Artisans in Villedieu-les-Poëles, a village in Normandy, have been making *canes* or round-bellied milk flasks, as well as ewers and vases, and *pôles* or frying pans, and even bells the same way — hammered or beaten out of copper and other metals — since the 17th century. Today, pots and pans, and other kitchen utensils in both copper and aluminum are for sale. To see: Musée de la Poterie, Fontaine de Cloche.

## Gardens at Villandry

(Continued From Page 9)

first private owners to open his chateau to the public. "My grandfather was a remarkable man," says Robert Carvallo, Villandry's current owner, who works four days a week in Paris as an investment banker. "He wanted to show Villandry to people because he was convinced that it contained a cultural and mystical message for them about art and nature and God."

From Joachim Carvallo's death in 1936, the chateau and gardens were somewhat neglected until 1972, when Robert Carvallo and his wife, Marguerite, took charge.

"My wife and I decided to take Villandry in hand and put it into shape," he said. "Since 1972, our annual number of visitors has quadrupled, to 230,000 last year, and many of them — especially foreigners from far away — tell us that Villandry represents for them the 'quintessence of France.'

Marguerite Carvallo plans and supervises the work over the entire 17 acres (7 hectares) of the garden, including the trimming of box

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## Oslo Plans to Expand Antiquated Stock Exchange

By Simon Haydon

**OSLO** — Norway is planning major changes in its securities laws and an expansion of the Oslo Stock Exchange to cope with a sharp increase in market activity here.

## Crude Oil Prices Weaken, Extending Month-Old Slide

By Bob Haggerty

*International Herald Tribune*

LONDON — Crude oil prices weakened again Wednesday, extending a month-old decline.

In European trading, North Sea Brent crude for June delivery was quoted late Wednesday at about \$25.95 a barrel, down from \$26.15 a barrel and about \$28 a month ago.

On the New York Mercantile Exchange, crude oil for June delivery was trading early Wednesday afternoon at \$27.14, down 17 cents from Tuesday's settlement.

Analysts say the weakness reflects stagnant demand and rising sales by such major producers as the Soviet Union, Iran, Nigeria, the United Arab Emirates and Oman. Soviet exports have rebounded strongly from the weather-related decline last winter.

Three government ministries, the Bank of Norway and the stock exchange secretariat have been working to adapt the small exchange to a 12-fold increase in turnover, to 21 billion kroners (\$2.3 billion) in

1984 from 1.7 billion kroners in 1982.

Erk Jarve, commissioner of the Oslo exchange, said that the most obvious change would be a new trading floor to be introduced in 1986. The new floor would allow constant trading in the top 17 listed companies, a departure from the antiquated auction system now used.

Stockbrokers, whose numbers have grown 40 percent in the last year, now squeeze into the quaint, white-painted exchange facing Oslo's harbor and main trading is done in a tiny room.

Insider trading, difficult to detect or punish under rules dating back to 1918, would be outlawed under new laws, which carry a maximum fine of one year in prison.

"Greenmailers," investors who buy into a company and make sudden takeover bids before selling out at a profit, also would be curbed. A Finance Ministry spokesman said that purchases involving 10 percent or more of a firm's shares would have to be disclosed.

Mr. Jarve said that he also expects growth in foreign interest in Norwegian industry, which is now limited to 10 percent of banks and 20 percent of industrial concerns. The conservative coalition government of Prime Minister Kåre Willoch plans to raise the ceiling for

foreign ownership in Norwegian companies to 33 percent, the commission said.

Foreign involvement in the Oslo Stock Exchange has more than trebled last year, with non-Norwegians buying 8.3 billion kroners worth of shares and selling shares worth 5.6 billion kroners.

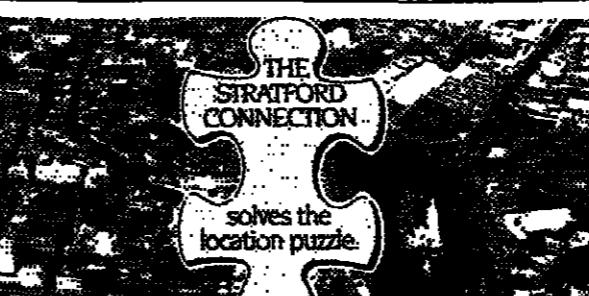
Some of the planned changes depend on the showing of the opposition Labor Party in general elections scheduled for September.

"Obviously, very few stock exchanges," Mr. Jarve said, "would like to see a socialist government replace a conservative one, especially one which has liberalized financial markets."

The stock market has grown because of an oil-led upswing in the Norwegian economy. And Mr. Jarve said that growth had run parallel with an upsurge in the liquidity of Norwegian industry.

"Companies have not known where to put all their money, so it's ending up in the exchange," he said.

Oslo stockbrokers said that past greenmailing activities probably spurred the government's decision to announce new legislation limiting such activities. The greenmailers, mostly young investors with an eye to a short-term profit, also have contributed to the exchange's fast growth.



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## SPORTS

## Flyers Tie Series; Oilers Shell Hawks, 7-3

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

QUEBEC CITY — It may be that whoever wins the series between the Quebec Nordiques and

## STANLEY CUP PLAYOFFS

the Philadelphia Flyers will be too beaten up to challenge the Edmonton Oilers for the National Hockey League championship.

While the Oilers were outskating the Chicago Black Hawks again, more men fell by the wayside here as the Flyers evened the semifinal series at a game apiece with a 4-2 victory Tuesday night.

But youngsters Murray Craven and Ilkka Simisalo scored second-period goals, and Philadelphia, at least for Game 2, didn't miss their shooting stars.

The Nordiques, whose top player, Michel Goulet, is playing with a hip pointer, also lost Peter Stastny

when he was hit in the head with a stick by the Flyers' Ron Sutter. But after getting stitched up, Stastny returned.

The Nordiques were hardly the team that outplayed the Flyers in Game 1. Twice they gave up the puck directly in front of goaltender Mario Gosselin, and twice Philadelphia converted.

"When you see your best shooters go out," Craven said, "you've got to understand what has to be done. We knew we had to pick it up. We knew we had lost a lot of offense. We're happy with a split here — and we look forward to going home."

The next two games will be played in Philadelphia, where the Flyers have not lost since March 3.

Philadelphia 7, Black Hawks 3

In Edmonton, Alberta, Jari Kurri scored three times as the Oilers, in taking a 2-0 series lead over Chicago, set an NHL record by winning their 12th consecutive playoff game. Montreal and Boston had previously won 11 straight.

Kurri snapped a 1-1 tie in the first period, scored again in the third period to give the Oilers a 2-goal margin, and then finished his hat trick with a shot into an empty net.

Although he didn't score a goal, Wayne Gretzky had three assists to maintain his scoring lead in the playoffs.

The Black Hawks, humiliated by 11-2 in the opener, fought back twice to tie the game, but the first NHL goal by defenseman Larry Melnyk gave Edmonton a 3-2 lead at 7:19 of the second period.

"I didn't even know it went in," said Melnyk, who was playing in his 10th game. "I don't even know who passed it to me."

"I shouldn't say this, but it was just luck."

With Quebec trailing by 4-2 in Tuesday night's final seconds, Dale Hunter took a determined run at Philadelphia's Peter Zezel — who sidestepped and went untouched as Hunter (with a nudge from Zezel's stick) hurtled into the boards and dislodged a panel of Plexiglas.



With Quebec trailing by 4-2 in Tuesday night's final seconds, Dale Hunter took a determined run at Philadelphia's Peter Zezel — who sidestepped and went untouched as Hunter (with a nudge from Zezel's stick) hurtled into the boards and dislodged a panel of Plexiglas.

## Oriole Rookie Pitching, Power Beat Royals

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

KANSAS CITY, Missouri — It's becoming as perennial as the baseball season itself: The weather turns warm, trees begin to bud and another hot rookie or two begin to blossom in Baltimore.

This year's harvest apparently includes Ken Dixon and Larry Sheets. In beating Kansas City, 4-2, here Tuesday night for their 10th

four, five hits a game — it just isn't good enough to win.

Tigers 10, Rangers 1

In Arlington, Texas, Larry Herndon and Nelson Simmons homered on consecutive fourth-inning pitches to highlight Detroit's rout of the Rangers. Kirk Gibson went 4-for-4, drove in three runs and scored three times.

Brewers 5, Mariners 2

In Pittsburgh, Gary Rajish had two run-scoring singles, and Jim Gott and two relievers combined on a seven-hitter to lift San Francisco over the Pirates.

Astros 3, Expos 1

In Montreal, starter Bob Kneppel gave up a two-run home run, but the Expos' four runs came on a two-out, two-run home run from Sheets, a powerful left-handed hitter.

The unbeaten Dixon, the only American League rookie with three victories, struck out three and walked one before getting ninth-inning relief help from Tippy Martinez and Sammy Stewart.

"If anybody's going to come up with a great rookie pitcher, you know it's going to be Baltimore," said Frank White, whose double and single were two of the losers' four hits off the right-hander. "We knew he had good stuff because we saw him in spring training," White said. "He's got a big, slow-breaking curve and a hard slider, and his fastball seemed like it was over 90 miles [144.8 kilometers] per hour."

Sheets staked Dixon to a 3-1 lead in the fourth with his fourth homer of the season.

"They seem to do it year after year," said Kansas City Manager Dick Howser of the Orioles and their rookie talent. "Other teams come in with good rookies, but they seem to do it every year. It's a credit to their organization."

It was the fifth straight loss for the Royals, who have gone into a pronounced batting slump. "I don't know what we can do," said Howser. "We didn't hit or score any runs the first part of last season either, but we didn't have George Brett or Willie Wilson then, so we didn't have any excuse now. We've just have to wait it out. I've seen it before and I'll see it again. Three,

Red Sox 6, Angels 4

In Boston, Tony Armas drove in three runs, two on a fifth-inning home run, as the Red Sox cooled off California, which had won of its previous 11 games.

Blue Jays 10, A's 1

In Toronto, Ernie Whitt, Willie Upshaw and Bill Beck each drove in two runs as the Blue Jays buried Oakland.

White Sox 7, Indians 4

In Cleveland, Greg Walker's two-out, two-run homer snapped a 4-4 tie in the fifth to rally Chicago past Cleveland. Floyd Bannister struck out nine after three losses.

Mets 5, Braves 3

In the National League, in New York, Gary Carter's grand-slam home run off Bruce Sutter with one out in the eighth boosted the Mets past Atlanta. Carter looked at ball one from Sutter before hitting a split-finger fastball into the pavilion in left field for his eighth career grand slam and his fifth homer and fourth game-winning hit of the season.

Cubs 4, Dodgers 2

In Chicago, Davey Lopes drove in two runs and Bob Derner had two hits and scored twice to help

the Cubs down Los Angeles.

Lopes, a former Dodger, tied the score with a third-inning sacrifice fly and singled in an insurance run in the sixth.

Padres 12, Cardinals 2

In St. Louis, Steve Garvey went 4-for-4 and Terry Kennedy drove in four runs to power San Diego past the Cardinals.

Giants 5, Pirates 3

In Pittsburgh, Gary Rajish had two run-scoring singles, and Jim Gott and two relievers combined on a seven-hitter to lift San Francisco over the Pirates.

Reds 2, Phillies 0

In Philadelphia, Ron Oester tripled home a four-inning run that sealed Cincinnati's defeat of the Phillies.

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Reds 2, Phillies 0

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## ART BUCHWALD

## Is Anyone Listening?

WASHINGTON — If people don't think Attorney General Ed Meese is all heart, they ought to take another look at last week's settlement of the Justice Department's case against the brokerage firm E. F. Hutton.

The company pleaded guilty to 2,000 felony counts of mail and wire fraud that involved kiting checks worth more than \$1 billion to 400 American banks.

E. F. Hutton made a deal with the government and was sentenced to pay a fine of \$2 million (which boils down to \$1,000 for each count) and \$8 million to the banks it defrauded.

When somebody asked the attorney general why no individuals were prosecuted, Mr. Meese replied: "In this case it was more important to get recompense to victims [read banks] than to prosecute the individuals." Meese called the settling of the case a "comprehensive and open-ended restitution plan." He said the plea-agreement showed the Justice Department's concern for victims and "its desire to make whole those banks and other institutions who suffered any loss."

The attorney general's decision to let E. F. Hutton buy its way out of trouble for a few million bucks made us reassess our opinion of Meese as a tough law-and-order man. When it comes to crooked brokers, Ed Meese is a toasted marshmallow.

I called my man at Justice and asked why the big turnaround on crime by the Reagan administration.

"E. F. Hutton has suffered enough," he said. "Will justice be served if we send anyone to jail over a little billion-dollar check-writing scam?"

## President's House Listed

*The Associated Press*

STANFORD, California — The U.S. Interior Department has designated the Lou Henry Hoover House, a residence of Herbert Hoover, a historic landmark.

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